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SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

United States Policies in Nicaragua

Representative Begg of Ohio made a very good point recently, when in defending the course of the United States government in Nicaragua, he drew attention to the fact that in the zone in which that Central America is situated the United States is charged with the task of protecting the lives and interests of nationals other than its own. The Monroe doctrine involves obligations as well as prerogatives and Nicaragua happens to be so situated that the United States cannot sit idly by and regard the problem of whether that country is or is not to enjoy stable government with indifference.

So long as the Monroe doctrine is recognized by other powers the United States must exercise a certain measure of suzerainty over the nations which she claims the right to protect from European interference, especially those of the Panama Canal region. Consequently those who charge the United States with intervening in matters which are none of her business are talking nonsense. By general agreement she is held responsible for law and order in the Caribbean region, and when stable government is threatened or ceases to exist in Nicaragua it is very distinctly her business. Nicaragua lies very close to two important crown colonies of the Empire, British Honduras and Jamaica; and an occasion might easily arise of the type that if paralleled in other parts of the world would demand British intervention. In fact Great Britain has intervened under such circumstances on countless occasions in many parts of the world. Under the Monroe doctrine the United States has the exclusive right of intervention and it is just as well that persons unfamiliar with the merits of the questions involved in the internal government of Nicaragua should withhold criticism and trust the good intentions of the Washington authorities who are endeavoring to provide solution.

The task of the United States at the present juncture is a peculiarly delicate one, since it is a comparatively easy matter for revolutionary emissaries to rouse antagonism of all the Latin republics of this hemisphere against Washington. Representative Huddleston of Alabama who pleaded for the sacredness of the ballot box in Nicaragua must be a curious kind of sentimentalist. We doubt whether the sanctity of the ballot box is reverenced in Alabama, especially where the negro vote is concerned. The fitness of the average Nicaraguan to intelligently exercise the franchise is at the best an open question. A good many years ago a young Toronto lawyer who went to Nicaragua to manage a banana plantation in which a good deal of Canadian money was invested, undertook the idealistic task of educating Nicaraguans in the principles of liberal institutions and responsible government. The experiment left him a sadder and wiser man.

The best known fact about all revolutionary leaders and their agents in the Latin American republics is that they are ground and lofty liars and their alleged patriotism is the thin veil of a hearty appetite for loot.

There is reason to doubt whether a Nicaraguan patriot in arms is a more trustworthy person than a Chinese christian general. While no one desires to see United States naval officers using the Nicaraguans for unnecessary bomb practice it is quite certain that the establishment of a stable government in that country is a matter of real importance to the rest of the continent. It is probable that the trade of the world will one day require the construction of another canal from the Caribbean to the Pacific, and Nicaragua offers the best available route. The sanest factors in the latter country naturally desire to see such an event which would undoubtedly bring enormous prosperity to a land which, though less in size than our own maritime provinces, is supposed to possess enormous natural resources. Orderly government is a primary necessity before such developments can transpire, and any honorable steps the United States may take to assist that end, must ultimately result in great benefits to the Nicaraguans.

Mexico as An Issue In Canada

While every intelligent reader of history must be convinced of the supreme folly of the attempt of the Government of Mexico to make war on the religious beliefs and practices of the vast majority of its people, it does not follow that Canada would be wise in her own interest or confer benefits on Mexican Catholics by adopting the course advocated by His Grace Bishop Fallon of London, Ont., and Mr. Charles Marcil, M. P. The absurdity of the attack on Sir Henry Thornton for accepting the mission to advise on the condition of Mexican railways, and on the government of Canada for permitting him to go, are manifest when it is understood that the bond-holders of those railways are British investors, and that any benefits that might result from Sir Henry's visit would accrue to them first of all. When the whole facts are revealed it will probably be shown that the suggestion that Sir Henry's services be utilized, came from the British interests involved rather than from the Mexican government.

So with Canada! Canadian investments in Mexico are much larger than the average citizen of this country is aware, and what good could be achieved by policies which would give the Mexican government an excuse for the confiscation of those interests it would be impossible to say. Suppose Canada should, as Mr. Marcil demands, cut off intercourse with Mexico until persecution of the Roman Catholic Church ceases in that country, does he or anyone else suppose, that Mexico would be induced to relax its anti-clerical policies? Everyone enjoying the slightest familiarity with the history of Mexico knows the contrary.

So far as the demand that the recall of Senor Barron, Mexican consul at Toronto be asked is concerned, Canada is in no position to take the position that the diplomatic agent of another country has no right to reply to attack made on that country by a private individual through the public press. One may utterly disagree with Senor Barron's views on the controversy in Mexico, but it would certainly be a high-handed proceeding to deny him the right to state the position of his government in terms as strong as those in which it was assailed. Bishop Fallon, as a leader of his church, wrote under strong and natural emotion, and his aspersions on the policy of trying to divorce the Mexican people from Catholicism were justified, but the principles of British fair play which compel us to sympathize with his criticisms of the Mexican government, should prevent us from denying to the Mexican consul the privilege of reply.

So far as the resolution of Mr. Marcil is concerned, there is very serious reason to doubt the *bona fides* of his resolution. It is debatable whether its purpose is not to embarrass the Canadian government rather than the Mexican government. As a matter of fact it cannot cause any embarrassment to the Calles administration. If Mr. Marcil knows anything about Mexico at all he must know that the course he suggests would merely serve to strengthen the hands of President Calles; for there is no sentiment more deeply rooted in the Mexican mind than resentment at "gringo" interference.

SUNLIGHT, SHADOW AND SNOW

The intelligent native in the foreground would not trade Southern Alberta for California with Florida thrown in.

—Photo by L. T. Parker, High River.

Philip Kerr On Naval Problems

The distinguished English publicist, Mr. Philip Kerr, who is now chairman of the Rhodes Oxford University Trust, probably struck the nail on the head in his remarks before the Ottawa Canadian Club, when he attributed the failure of the naval disarmament conference at Geneva to the fact that in the discussions the technical point of view had prevailed over the political. So far as the actual proceedings at Geneva were concerned that was obviously true and the fact was later admitted by one of the British plenipotentiaries, Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Kerr used the word "political" in its relation to international politics, but to those of us who observed what was going on from this side of the Atlantic it was clear that United States domestic politics had a good deal to do with the fiasco. In the United States the outcome represented a triumph of party politics over the international point of view.

Mr. Kerr pointed out that the failure of the conference had led the United States into a naval programme of seventy new warships costing in the neighborhood of a billion dollars. Well, Mr. Kerr is perhaps aware, though he does not say so in public, that very powerful interests in the United States were supremely anxious that their country should be led into just such a programme. Whatever the personal views of President Coolidge, who proposed the conference, it is quite certain that the enormous steel interests of the United States were determined from the outset that the disarmament proposals should fail, and that the failure should constitute an excuse for a large ship-building programme. It was these interests who selected Mr. Harding as Presidential nominee in the Republican National Convention of 1920 and who subsequently in 1924 assisted Mr. Coolidge to win his rousing majority. It is these interests who will probably select the next Republican candidate for President. Thus though Mr. Coolidge would possibly have liked to see the conference succeed, and may have favored a fuller recognition of Great Britain's needs in the matter of small cruisers than the American negotiators were willing to accord, it is quite obvious that the steel interests rejoiced over every incident that widened the breach in negotiations. That they were impelled by any serious antipathy to Great Britain is more than doubtful, though expressions of this sentiment in the press were, for the time being, welcome and useful in assisting the main object, which was business.

In practical justification of their attitude it must be admitted that the big naval building programme is very popular in certain industrial centres of the United States. That country is at the present time in this rather paradoxical position. It has enormous accumulated capital, but its European markets have been curtailed in the face of an enormously increased organization for production. Moreover its unemployed problem has been growing daily more serious for months, so that a billion dollar naval building programme comes at an extremely opportune time.

If what Mr. Kerr says of the British delegates to the Conference is true, they by their technical attitude based exclusively on the hypothesis of war, played into the hands of those anxious that the negotiations should fail. But it speaks well for Great Britain that even this failure has not deterred the British government from going as far as possible in the direction of disarmament, uninfluenced by "big business" or by fears for Britain's security. Thus the aftermath of the Conference, fiasco though it was, has shown that Britain stands for economy and peace.

Opening Of Quebec Legislature

The new Quebec Legislature, of which the first session has now opened, is the seventeenth of its kind. The present House consists of 73 Liberals, 9 Conservatives, and 1 Labor man, while two seats are momentarily vacant. Thus the Government supporters have an appreciable superiority in numbers over their position in the last House, which consisted of 61 Liberals and 21 Conservatives and Independents, and the present session is likely to prove one of smooth sailing for them. There are, seemingly, no rocks ahead of the Government. Its opponents, saving always such fitful opposition as is represented by the occasional sibilant "whisper of death" emanating from St. James' Street, Montreal, have, seemingly, become its footstool. Indeed, it looks as though the only dangers of which it need take serious account are the dangers incident to a majority so large as to be almost top-heavy. For Disraeli's well-known and avowed liking for "narrow majorities" was based on a very just sense of the political art.

Premier Taschereau, by the way,—and not for the first time—has found it a great advantage to have a second chamber to which he may "elevate" those whom he delights to honor or whom he finds it convenient to shelve. To that second chamber he has despatched—whether with a kiss or with a kick it boots not to enquire—Hon. J. E. Caron, his Minister of Agriculture in his late Government. In so doing, he has taken an obviously advisable step that has long been urged on him. For Mr. Caron brought no strength to the Government—indeed, he had a genius for getting an important section of the farmers "all het up." And that, in a predominantly agricultural Province, was a matter of which account had to be taken, sooner or later.

Successor To Senator L. O. David

Feeling still continues vocal in the Province of Quebec over the appointment of Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K. C., to the Canadian Senate, in succession to the late Senator L. O. David. Mr. Laflamme is very generally known to be a man of luminous and versatile mind. He is one of the most talented and brilliant lawyers in the country, and his high calibre of intellect, combined with his charm and distinction of manner will make him, on personal grounds, a distinct acquisition to the Senate. Moreover, his oratorical capacity is on a par with his gifts of analysis, and his popularity among his professional brethren stands high.

But he has a political past that does not commend him to the orthodox Quebec *Rouge*. In 1911, he threw in his lot with the Nationalist group which, under the leadership of Mr. Bourassa, was such a thorn in the side of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the official Liberal party. And, though he has long ago sown his political wild oats in Quebec, where men's memories are long, his course of seventeen years ago is still remembered with resentment.

Beyond all this, too, it had been expected that the vacant Senatorship would go to Sir Lomer Gouin, who was a close friend of the late Senator David, and the fact that he has been passed over in favor of the former Nationalist is interpreted as a direct slap—either on the wrist or in the face—for Mr. King's late Minister of Justice. It is believed that, in so doing, Mr. King has seized the opportunity of showing his umbrage at Sir Lomer's unwillingness to take part in the merry sport of playing hob with the tariff, some years ago, and also at his known sympathy with Premier Taschereau's emphatic stand against throwing constitutional questions into the political melting-pot. "The little rift within the lute" of Quebec Liberalism is certainly, and not very slowly, widening, and, though it is not likely to "make the music mute"—for that is not the way of Quebec music—the once-vaunted harmony looks in process of serious disturbance.

Honors for Sir George Badgerow

Though Canada is supposed to be theoretically opposed to titles there has been nothing but gratification expressed at the New Year's honor conferred on Dr. George W. Badgerow, C. M. G., F. R. C. S., in raising him to knighthood. It is a reminder that Great Britain confers its honors for scientific and scholastic attainments without any serious consequences to the well being of the state; and what harm could come from bestowing such honors on Canadians in their own land who have attained parallel distinction it would be difficult for anyone to say. The theory apparently is that a Canadian of outstanding ability must leave his country and live abroad before becoming entitled to such recognition.

Sir George is a York County (Ontario) boy whose parents are still living on the outskirts of Toronto, and a nephew of a former Crown Attorney, the late George W. Badgerow, K.C. He is an old boy of Upper Canada College and a graduate of the University of Toronto. Some of us recall him as a young physician practising in the downtown district of Toronto who suddenly gave hostages to fortune by striking out for Harley Street, London, the street of the healing profession. There he has enjoyed an ever increasing fame as a specialist in eye, ear and nose diseases. But though an inspection of "Who's Who" reveals a bewildering number of duties and functions in the capital of the Empire, he has never lost touch with his native land and his home city. During the great war when he was one of the most active of consulting surgeons, countless Canadians had reason to remember his enthusiasm for the land of his birth and will echo the congratulations that go to him for the honor bestowed not only on himself but on Canada in this particular knighthood.

Montreal Records For 1927

"The year that's awa'" was, by long odds, Montreal's bumper year in respect of construction work, judging by the number and amount of the building permits issued. These were of the total number of 6,241 and of the total amount of $45,124,892, according to the figures of the city's building superintendent, Mr. J. E. Carmel. In 1926, which was the previous best building year in the history of Montreal, the number of permits issued was 5,599, and their total amount was $31,720,049. Thus last year has beaten 1926, as regards building permits, by 642 in number and by nearly $14,000,000 in amount. Less than a quarter of a century ago, the total amount of the building permits issued in Montreal in a year was only just over $1,000,000—to-day it is over $45,000,000. These figures speak volumes as to the way in which the city is growing.

Nor is it only in this direction that one gets compelling evidence of the way in which the city is going ahead. It is certainly hanging up "some" record as a port. Statistics just published show that, in 1927, for the sixth year in succession, the port of Montreal shipped more grain overseas than any other port on the American continent. During the navigation season just closed, 189 more sea-going ships visited the harbor than in the navigation season of 1926, the figures being 1,421 ships in 1926 and 1,610 in 1927. The increase in the tonnage of such sea-going ships was one of 655,120 net tons. The total number of vessels of all kinds using Montreal harbor last year was 7,790, representing 17,322,444 net tons, as against 7,618, representing 16,667,324 net tons, in 1926.

Not only is Montreal the greatest grain-exporting seaport in the whole world, but it is becoming clear that water-borne commerce of all kinds is going increasingly to be drawn to it as the meeting-place of ocean and inland navigation. Its supremely commanding position as a port is not always adequately recognized. Set midway between the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, it is the natural warehouse, so to speak, not only for two thousand miles of lake and river traffic, but also for traffic coming from, or going to, Europe. One needs but a glance at the comparative features of the two competitive water routes, or outlets to the sea, the one American and the other Canadian, to gain a sufficient idea of the overwhelming superiority of the position the Canadian waterway occupies. The Canadian water route — Port Colborne,

Welland Canal, Lake Ontario to Montreal—has the following (among other) advantages over the American water route—Buffalo, Erie Canal, Albany, Hudson River to New York: It is 110 miles shorter; its number of miles of canal navigation is 242 less, and of clear river navigation 132 more; its extreme draught is 14 feet as against its rival's 10 feet; its cargo capacity is of 85,000 bushels, as against the other's 53,000 bushels, or 22,000 bushels more, while its possible capacity per carrying unit per season is 4,590,000 bushels as against the other's 840,000 bushels, or 3,742,000 bushels more; the time consumed on this route is 46 hours, as against 144 hours on the American route, or 98 hours less; and its possible trips per carrying unit are 54 as against the other's 16, or 38 trips more.

Splendid Work by Y. M. C. A.

A pictorial story of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in its nine Toronto establishments, issued recently, reveals more vividly than print the immense range of healthy activities carried on by this famous organization, among young people in the formative period of life. The Y. M. C. A. is of course active in many parts of Canada and in Toronto seven general and two railroad centres strategically located to meet the growth of the city in area and population. It actually enrolled 21,171 boys and young men during 1927,—in other words a population equal to that of a young city. When one adds to the work of the Y. M. C. A. that performed in connection with the parish houses of many churches and by other organizations of similar purpose, it is obvious that the growing lad of to-day is ministered to in a most complete and remarkable degree. We hear from time to time of youthful criminals, but considering the immense numbers of youths who are growing up to-day in our larger cities the percentage is exceedingly low,—lower in proportion to population than it was thirty or forty years ago. For this happy condition we may thank the movement in which the Y. M. C. A. has always held the leadership and which has been wisely emulated by other organizations. The moral and hygienic influence of the Y. M. C. A. cannot but make for good citizenship and manhood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Policeing the Plains"

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir:—In your issue of December 31st, Mr. Hal Frank speaks of my book, "Policeing the Plains," as a novel. Evidently he never read the book, which is a "real life record" or history of the Mounted Police.

The remark he passed about the picture production of the book may have arisen in some degree from his impression that the book was a novel.

Canadians have writhed a long time under the screen production of alien producers who, consciously or ignorantly, caricatured the most famous Force of its type in the world. Gradually we may get accustomed to the truth even when told by Canadian authors or Canadian producers. It may take some time because the truth is stranger than fiction.

R. G. MacBETH.

Vancouver, B.C.

Editor's Note—The use of the word novel was a slip of the pen. The criticism of Hal Frank was based on the fact that the film failed technically to do justice to Dr. MacBeth's book.

Politics in the Maritimes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir:—Whether it was a poet, a philosopher, a practical politician, or just a plain man who first said that the Maritime Provinces were a hotbed of politics and that the latter was their principal recreation and occupation, is not known, but that something like this was once said is indubitable, for it has passed into a proverb notwithstanding that, like many other proverbs and aphorisms, it has no foundation upon truth. It has become a legend and has no more foundation than that other legend that Canada is a land of perpetual snow and ice. This latter held the field for three hundred years or more and has hardly yet lost its hold in Europe and the United States.

The writer has been mildly interested in politics in New Brunswick for fifty years, yet the mildness of his addiction has been almost enthusiastic as compared with the vast majority of those of his fellow New Brunswickers with whom he has come in contact.

Next to England, which among considerable countries is the most of all given to politics, the territory of the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Quebec and Ontario, perhaps rank second in this regard. Since Confederation, politics has been so uninteresting and non-divisive a subject in New Brunswick, that I think without exception in federal politics New Brunswick has at every election supported the political party in power at the time in Ottawa, while up to within the past year or two, Nova Scotia was so little divided in political feeling that it supported unanimously the party in power at Ottawa during nearly a whole parliamentary term.

Concerning local politics, provincial governments come and go with scarcely a ripple of excitement except for a week or two prior to the actual election, as a general rule. Upon rare occasions, happily very rare in this province, when malfeasance in office on the part of the government has been suspected or proved, some unusual interest has been apparent, but even upon these occasions such interest has not been apparently commensurate with the occasion.

Since the expulsion of the Acadians, there has been no civil war in the Maritime provinces, and civil war, as of course you very well know, is the acme or "last word" of internal politics. Yet, in the past century there have been two civil wars in the provinces now called Quebec and Ontario. In the years immediately previous to 1867, a third such catastrophe was imminent in the same region as between the English and French speaking communities, then one province, and known exclusively as "Canada." This disaster was seemingly averted by the peace-making intervention of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, not upon their own volition but by reason of the importunities of the distracted politicians of the communities above referred to. Unconsciously, but with high public spirit, these latter provinces sacrificed themselves in their successful effort to maintain peace between the insensate politicians of the St. Lawrence valley and to preserve British parliamentary government in North America. Even yet, so high was their initial ideal, that partial ruin, in consequence, of the fairest corner of North America has not prevented them from bearing their burdens patiently. This patience, however, must, one would think, eventually break under repeated implications from those who have so benefited by their action, that their present distressful condition is due to their own unworthiness.

I am led to present this matter publicly in consequence of your somewhat extended remarks in a recent issue concerning politics in the Maritime Provinces, and with much respect I would ask that you eliminate from your repertoire of standard phrases the more than dubious one that the Maritime Provinces are injuriously overrun with politics.

Yours truly,

Fredericton, N.B., Dec., 1927. MARITIME.

Editor's Note—The above letter is published because of its inherent interest. But we cannot see how SATURDAY NIGHT's recent allusion to the disappearance of the old spirit of partizanship, a phenomenon by no means confined to the seaboard provinces, could be reasonably construed as offensive.

English bronze coins are made of an alloy which contains about 95 per cent. copper and costs about £65 a ton.

RT. HON. L. S. AMERY
The eminent Imperial statesman and Secretary of State for the Dominions who is now winding up a world tour with a visit to Canada.

Rt. Hon. Leopold C.M.S. Amery, P.C.

By A. J. Turtle

THE visit to Canada of the Rt. Hon. Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, is likely to be as memorable an event in a lesser degree than that of the British Premier, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

Stuart Mill said that one man with a conviction is more powerful than 99 who have only interests, and if any member of the British Cabinet has convictions it is Amery. He has always had them. Like many Oxonians he had the conviction that collegians were superior to the townsmen of the city of Oxford. In the old days it was not an infrequent thing to come across a fracas between them, and my first acquaintance with "Charlie" Amery was when as a student at Balliol College he was in the midst of a fray just outside the gates with youthful townsmen, and though the odds were against him and that he was the least of the bunch he was putting up a great fight. Nose bleeding, one eye bunged up, his cap off his touselled head, and gown badly torn, he held his own until several of his fellow students came rushing to his assistance and the townsmen were put to flight.

He was a fresh complexioned lad, with a pugnacious nose, strongly marked eyebrows over startlingly blue eyes. Even then he had about him the fixity of a fanatic, and his appearance to-day bears the signature of this intensity. The square pugnacious face, the stiff, challenging carriage of the head, the taut little body and the exiguous but astonishing active legs give the impression of a man of enormous vitality and of inflexible purpose. A good man to go tiger hunting with. You would know he was after the tiger all the time and not too concerned about his own skin. He is of the Milner type of the "Damn the consequences."

L. C. M. Amery was born in 1873 at Gorukdur, in the north-west province of India, where his father was commissioner. His mother was the daughter of Dr. G. W. Leitner, a Hungarian, who was principal of the Government College of Lahore, when she met Amery's father, and Amery's remarkable gift of tongue can be attributed to his Hungarian ancestor. He was educated at Harrow and Balliol, Oxford, and notwithstanding his love of athletics was one of Balliol's brilliant students, and in 1897 was elected a Fellow of All Soul's.

Amery can safely be described as a politician. He was one of the number of journalists who have gravitated into parliamentary life and attained distinction. Upon leaving the university he spent some time in India, then made a world tour, and at its conclusion became private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Leonard H. Courtney, a member of Salisbury's Cabinet in 1898. A year later he joined the staff of the "Times" and during the Boer War was acting-in-chief correspondent. It was on the banks of the Modder River where I met him for the second time and differed in our respective opinions of General Buller. Later he edited the "Times'" history of the war. He also wrote "Fundamental Fallacies of Free Trade," "Problem of the Army" and "The Great Question."

When Joseph Chamberlain sprang his Tariff Reform upon the people of Britain, Amery became practically his publicity agent and proved a veritable tornado during the hectic days which followed, and it is surmised that he had much to do with Premier Baldwin throwing down the Protection gauntlet which brought about the defeat of the first Baldwin Administration.

He made three unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament, but eventually succeeded in getting elected for S. Birmingham in 1911, and since 1812 has represented the Sparkbrook division of Birmingham.

He was not long before he forced the attention of the House upon himself. His speeches have always been trenchant and voluble, and naturally for such a combative nature thoroughly aggressive. It is not long since that he gave evidence that he retained his ability to use his fists. It was shortly after the lanky, red headed Scot Socialist Buchanan appeared in the House. Buchanan made a disparaging remark in Amery's hearing as a division was being taken, and next minute the two were in physical combat, and Amery's hand had lighted upon his tall opponent's nose before they were separated. It was characteristic of Amery to find him the following afternoon making the honorable amends, and later the pair of them were laughing as they sat on the terrace drinking tea. I recall an incident in Paris during the Versailles Conference. He was speeding along the Rue des Versailles when his straw boater was blown off his head. He gave chase to it, an obliging Frenchman stopped it, but unfortunately his foot went through the crown, and for a moment I thought Amery was going to beat him up. The Frenchman abjectly apologized with considerable fluency and gesticulations, and the next thing Amery had burst into a gale of laughter and I saw them arm-in-arm proceeding to the nearest hatter. Whether the Frenchman paid for the new tile or not I cannot say, but, oh, you should have seen the colors of the ribbon upon it.

When the war broke out he was one of the M.P.'s who volunteered for service. He served first in France, then at Salonika and in the Balkans, and retired Lieut.-Colonel. Returning to England in 1917 he was made assistant-secretary to the war cabinet and became attached to the personal staff of the secretary of war. In 1919 he became under-secretary for the Colonies, and during Lord Milner's absence in Egypt acting secretary of State for the Colonies, then in 1921 was transferred to the Admiralty as parliamentary secretary.

Unlike Lord Robert Cecil he understood Lloyd-George and was not scared of him, and was one of the active Tories who helped to break up the Coalition government, and upon Bonar-Law becoming Premier was given the portfolio of First Lord to the Admiralty, which he held until the downfall of Baldwin's administration. When Baldwin returned to power Amery was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, now known as that of the Dominions. He and his junior, Lord Lovat, might be described as the long and short of it by reason of the difference in physique.

Whatever his deficiencies, no one will deny the intensity of his convictions and the obstinate, almost inspired, tenacity of purpose with which he pursues it. He has a constant philosophy of affairs and an undeviating aim. A formidable man. Able, industrious, brave and sincere.

He is a typical Englishman of the aristocratic class, whose air of superiority is more superficial than real. Generous of nature, a raconteur of no mean ability, possessing a depth of humor and affability that offsets his dominant characteristics.

I do not know whether he met his wife in Canada, but she is the sister of Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., former and last Secretary of State for Ireland, a Canadian who has made for himself a fine reputation in Britain. She is accompanying Mr. Amery in his tour of the Dominions of the British Empire along with their two sons.

Navigation in Hudson's Straits

By Henry Toke Munn, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.

THE advocates of the Hudson's Bay Railway are naturally jubilant over the hitherto unrecorded lateness of the close of navigation in Hudson's Straits. It is not necessary to strain the point that it is apparently an unusual season. Any navigator of Davis or Hudson's Straits knows that no two seasons in which ice conditions are identical have occurred in their experience, and the final decision as to the practicability of the route as a grain carrier can only be made after its study over a series of seasons and by practical tests. Is the very costly air survey which has been inaugurated the most practical method of arriving at the required knowledge? In the writer's opinion it is not. While admitting that much valuable information can be obtained from the air, particularly as to the advanced date of the advent of the Fox Basin ice in the Straits—information of enormous value to shipping when the Railway is finished—it is not from the air at, say, a thousand feet or so that reliable information as to the "closeness" or otherwise of the ice can be obtained. Any ice-pilot who has been at the masthead of his vessel in ice—say 70 to 100 feet above it—knows how deceitful ice appearances are at even half a mile away, and how often what he has believed to be "navigable ice" has proved impassable when reached.

It seems that the immediate construction of a vessel similar to the Hudson's Bay Co's "Nascopie" is urgently called for. This stout little ship, amply proved in the ice-fields of Davis Straits, Hudson's Bay, and the even more severe tests of the White Sea in war-time when cargoes *had* to be carried there regardless of risks, would give more information as to the season of practical navigation than a fleet of airplanes could do. Where such a vessel could safely force her way in ice, tramp steamers would hopelessly fail—witness the loss of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s "Bayeskimo" last year—but the information experienced observers would be able to gather from such observation would be invaluable, and probably save the country many millions of money.

Further, the Railway is now assured. For the next three years freight will have to be taken to Fort Churchill in large quantities and such a vessel as the "Nascopie" could both arrive earlier and leave later than any tramp steamer. We already have the 7,000-ton Shipping Board steamer lying in Port Burwell badly holed, and likely to prove a total loss this winter. Are we going to dispose of some more of these vessels in the same way next year?

A further argument for the construction of such a vessel as the "Nascopie" is the fact that we are formally occupying and policing our "farthest North" possessions, Baffins Island, North Devon, and Ellesmere Land. When her period of service was finished as a freight carrier to Churchill and an observation vessel for the Hudson's Straits, she would be invaluable to the North-West Territories Department for service further north.

Let Mr. Dunning, who has shown such wise initiative in the selection of Port Churchill, demand the immediate construction of a replica of the "Nascopie" by her builders. The whole country will be behind him in such a request. Those who advocate the Hudson's Bay route because it will prove their contention conclusively, and those who deny its practicability because it will be infinitely the cheapest way of getting at the facts of the case, and if the findings are adverse, the vessel herself will still be a most valuable asset.

The Aristocrats of Oriental Rugs

The entire Babayans stock of Oriental Rugs, known to be famous from coast to coast, and the largest and finest in Canada, is offered during this month at prices which mean

Great Savings

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A Scottish Carol

AS THE work of the modern Scottish poets is but little known outside of Scotland, there must be a great number of Canadians who are unacquainted with this lovely carol by Alexander Gray, says "T. P.'s Weekly."

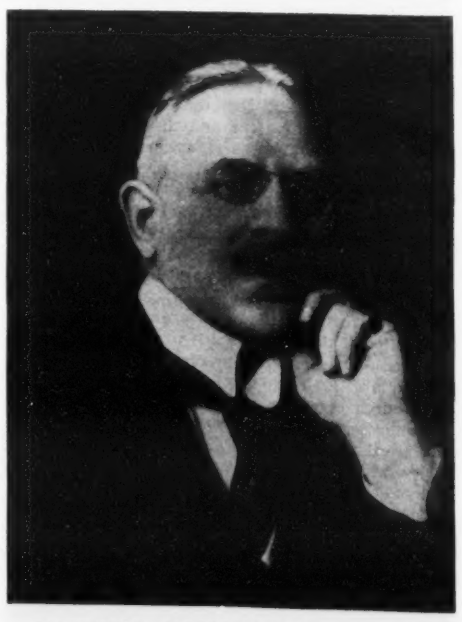
Reading it, one has a new and a vivid realization of that scene in Bethlehem, long ago: one treads behind Joseph and Mary in the starlight, along the street; and one's heart gladdens with a new song that is surely an echo of the one the angels sang.

"'Twas a cauld, cauld nicht i' the back o' the year;
The snaw lay deep, and the starns shone clear;
And Mary kent that her time was near,
As she cam' to Bethlehem.
When Joseph saw the toon sae thrang,
Quo' he: 'I houp I be na wrang,
But I'm thinkin' we'll find a place ere lang';
But there wasna nae room for them.

"She quo', quo' she: 'O Joseph loon,
Rale tired am I, and wad fain lie doon.
Is there no a bed in the hale o' the toon?'
For farrer I canna gae.'
At the ale-house door she keekit ben,
But there was sic a steer o' fremmyt men,
She thocht tue hirsel': 'I dinna ken
What me and my man can dae.'

"And syne she spak: 'We'll hae to lie
I' the byre this nicht amang the kye
And the cattle beas', for a body maun try
To thole what needs maun be.'
And there amang the strae and the corn,
While the owsen mooed, her bairnie was born.
O, wasna' that a maist joyous morn
For sinners like you and me?

"For the bairn that was born that nicht i' the sta'
Cam doon frae Heaven to take awa'
Oor fecklessness, and bring us a'
Safe hame in the hender-en.'
Lord, at this yule-tide send us licht,
Hae mercy on us and herd us richt,
For the sake o' the bairnie born that nicht,
O, mak us better men!"



SIR GEORGE BADGEROW, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Eminent Canadian physician, for many years resident in Harley St., London, who was given a Knighthood in the King's New Year's honors.

THE HOME OF

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"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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TURNER WATER-COLORS

Notes on Tate Gallery's Unique Collection Which Is Reported Damaged by Floods

ART lovers have read with dismay the reports of the damage to the unique collection of Turner watercolors housed in the Tate Gallery, by the disastrous floods at present inundating London and the lower Thames valley. It is difficult from the reports to gauge the amount of actual damage done, and one indulges the hope that it may be less than at first anticipated, but it cannot fail to be serious. Turner's oil paintings are rapidly fading and it was to his delicate watercolors that we turned to see his wonderful color in its pristine freshness and beauty, for fragile though the medium of water color is, if preserved from damp and too much light, it retains its freshness, while other mediums where the pigment is mixed with various foreign substances, alter and deteriorate.

Turner began his career as a watercolorist along with Girtin and other founders of the school, and toured the country as a topographical draughtsman, as it was called, making water color drawings, most of them of architectural subjects, for the engraver.

From the beginning of the 19th century he adopted the medium of oil for most of his exhibited paintings, as being more adapted for large and conspicuous works; but water-color always remained his favorite sketching medium, and he handled it with an absolute mastery and variety of method which has been approached by no other master.

During his long life the painter amassed a large fortune—chiefly from the sale of engravings after his paintings, the paintings themselves remained largely in his own possession—(towards the end of his life he even bought back a number of his earlier works)—and this collection, comprising between two and three hundred oil paintings and nearly 20,000 drawings and sketches, he left to the nation.

The thousands of drawings, some on loose sheets of paper, doubled and creased where the old artist had folded and stuffed them away in drawers, others in numerous sketch books, were first gone through and arranged by Ruskin, who designed special cases in which a series were exhibited in the National Gallery at Trafalgar Square.

On the building of the Tate Gallery, by the generosity of Sir Joseph Duncan, a special wing was added to house the Turner collection—and with the exception of a series of about a score of his oil paintings, and a group of 113 water color sketches, which remained at Trafalgar Square, the whole series was transferred there. The oil paintings were housed in the two large rooms on the main floor—a storey above the ground level—the watercolors and drawings in the series of smaller rooms underneath, on the ground floor.

A more thorough examination of the drawings and sketches has within recent years been carried out by A. J. Finberg, and an exhaustive catalogue compiled. A selection were hung on the walls, others were stored in cases.

The series ranges from the artist's earliest to his latest years, one of the first being a view of "Folly Bridge, Oxford", copied from an engraving and tinted by the boy when 12 years of age.

Then we have a series of topographical drawings, of architectural subjects, many of them unfinished. In some we see the clean pencil drawing of the intricate perspective of old Gothic churches,—with no color added, in others the coloring process has been completed.

In others still—and there are most interesting—we have a half colored sketch, and see the work in progress.

Then we have countless sketches of boats and shipping. Some careful and mechanical studies of structure and rigging, others rapid notes of vessels under sail. For Turner had a knowledge of the sea and of shipping as minute as that of the old Dutch marine painters.

Then we follow him on his sketching tours—first over his own country—from Land's End to John o' Groat's. Turner knew it all, as we, even in these days rail and motor travel cannot pretend to do.

In these early works, he uses a bold, simple technique—broad flat washes on white paper, after the manner of Girtin, but as time goes on, he experiments unceasingly, and his methods become more complicated. Sometimes he paints on tinted paper using body color for the high lights; sometimes he works broadly, sometimes with extreme minuteness.

It is this last style which was copied *ad nauseam* by Birket Foster and other less inspired Victorian water colorists.

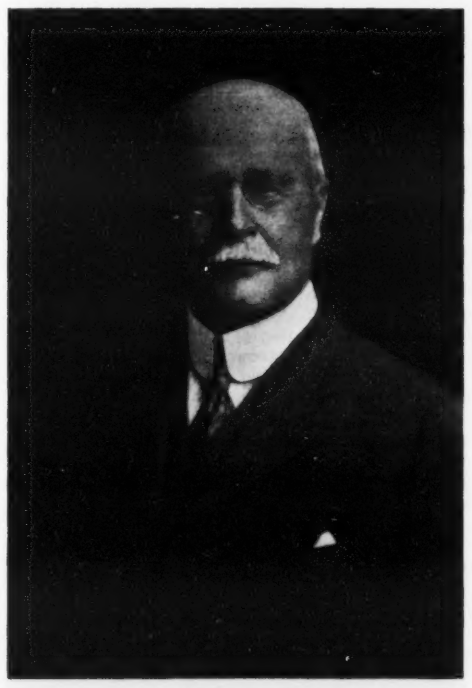
Then we have his subsequent wanderings all over Europe. His Rhine sketches show a growing freedom of technique, a wonderful combination of color work and sensitive pen line. Then the Alpine series with their atmospheric studies of mountain and mist, and quiet lakes give a new phase.

Last and most beautiful of all we have his Venetian sketches. These to my mind are or were the most delicate and ethèreal watercolors ever floated on paper. Venice to Turner was a dream city, the marble buildings poised between sky and water, all glowing with prismatic light.

And yet in the slightest of Turner's drawings there is not only light and color, but balance and structure. The domes of campanili of Venice shimmering in the luminous haze, are yet real architecture—turn to a Brabazon sketch, and you find how flimsy and unreal by comparison the imitation seems.

If these drawings have perished, then art has suffered a grievous loss indeed, a loss without parallel in the history of British art. In the words of Conrad "the call of an art which has passed away can never be reproduced. It is as utterly gone out of the world as the song of a destroyed wild bird."

—STEWART DICK.



SIR ALFRED B. MORINE, K.C.
A member of the Newfoundland government, who received knighthood in the King's birthday honors. He is a native of Nova Scotia and has been prominent at the bar of Canada and Newfoundland for many years. In youth he was a well known newspaper man and from 1906 to 1914 practised law in Toronto. In the latter year he returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, where he has been very prominent in politics. He has many relatives in Halifax and Toronto.

HANDS THAT DRAW MUSIC FROM THE ETHER
Sir Henry Wood, the conductor (left), and Sir Oliver Lodge, the scientist (centre), at a demonstration by Professor Leo Theremin of his device for securing music from the air, recently given in London.

IT'S A GIRL

(From the New York "Evening Post")

THE old Ford has joined the procession of ancient history along with Barnum and the buffalo. The new Ford enters our lives with flowers and soft music and a pink ribbon across its dove-gray hood. The old Ford dripped oil into our upturned faces as we lay under it on country roads at midnight. The new Ford is shown off like a modiste's manikin to a generation which has lost the joy of getting its hands dirty. The old Ford ruined ten million pairs of overalls. The new Ford is unveiled in hotel ball-rooms by salesmen in dinner jackets.

The new Ford is new; but it isn't a Ford. It is swung low (sweet chariot): it is the color of fog at sunrise or of trees at dawn; it has theft-proof coincidental locks, pressure grease-gun lubrication and five steel-spoke wheels; it is as silky as a debutante and as neat as a watch; it will go sixty-five miles an hour and thirty miles on a gallon; it has a gas tank behind the engine and a switch for all lights on the steering post; it was made with Johannsen precision gauges, accurate to the incalculable fraction of an inch, and it wipes its own windshield; it is masculine in reliability and feminine in grace; it is, in other words, the heart's desire of America.

But it isn't a Ford. It is a remarkable piece of machinery, but still it isn't a Ford, because the Ford was an educational institution as well as a machine. The old Ford, the old, black, rusty, cantankerous, obstinate, sputtering Ford, brought wisdom to many fools and made many wise men go raving, tearing mad. This new lily of the valley isn't going to teach us anything. It looks as if it would run indefinitely without complaint, which is all wrong. It is made for serenity and comfort, which is also all wrong. Where is the gas tank? Out in front where it can be reached. Where is the timer? Up on top where it can no longer bark your knuckles. Where are the brake-bands? In a ridiculously exposed position where their value as trainers of character and refined language is completely lost.

We are degenerating. We are entering a period of Roman luxury. The new Ford is a garage car. Back to the pioneer days when we threw sand under the fan belt and tightened the horn with a dime—the days when the Ford was a boy!

THE PASSING SHOW

The Supreme Court has been called upon to decide whether within the terms of the British North America Act, a "person" may mean a woman. Esther says a person may be a woman, but can never be a lady.

*

"Isabel knows how to take care of herself."

"Why?"

*

Eating a meal composed entirely of cheese results in the death of an Evanston (Illinois) citizen.—Item.

The direct cause being, no doubt, asphyxiation.

*

The trouble with the New Ford car is that one will have to dress to keep up with it.

*

Blackberries that can be eaten like bananas have been grown at Ferndale, Washington.

But can Tin-Pan Alley set them to music?

*

The city of Hamilton is to have a 17-storey skyscraper. But isn't there a danger that it will throw the mountain out of all proper proportion?

*

The Quebec "Action Catholique" attributes the prosperity of Great Britain to the faithful observation of Sunday in that country. But the United States is prosperous too.

*

A Washington report states that a sudden call for a Bible to swear a witness before a Senate committee revealed the fact that not one could be found in the Senate office buildings. Surely one could have been located in the offices of the Foreign relations committee.

*

What is really needed, however, is a new car that will carry its own parking space.

*

F. E. Sommer, translator at Cleveland, Ohio, public library can speak eighty languages.

And probably cannot get a right number in any one of them.

*

"What do you think of the 'pencil silhouette'?"

"It's the straight goods."

*

THAT FELON FEELING

According to the Toronto "Daily Star", Edward Hickman has entered a plea of "Congenial Insanity".

His act merely one of misplaced kindness.

*

A St. Louis man testified in court that he respected his mother-in-law deeply because she supported him.

Most of us would be willing to regard our mother-in-law in a new light under such circumstances.

*

You can tell the difference between an American and a Canadian by the quality of the latter's breath.

*

And while on the same subject, it might be pointed out that one never heard of "halitosis" until after prohibition was introduced in the United States.

*

A lot of modern young people talk about their suppressed destres, but we have never seen much indication of suppression.

Hal Frank

But Once

But once I pass this Way,
And then—no more.
But once,—and then the silent door
Swings on its hinges,—opens,—closes,
—and no more
I pass this Way.
So while I may,
With all my might,
I will essay
Sweet comfort and delight,
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim Way
For no man travels twice the great Highway
That climbs through Darkness up to Light,
Through Night
To Day.

—*John Oxenham.*

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CALGARY BRANTFORD WINDSOR
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M. F. Hepburn, M.P.

By P. W. Luce

THE "boy member" of the House of Commons, M. F. Hepburn, who sits for West Elgin, Ontario, has recently toured the West so as to get a national outlook on Dominion matters. He interested himself particularly in British Columbia's railway problem, the Pacific Great Eastern, a line which "begins nowhere and ends nowhere," but which may some day reach from Vancouver to the Peace River country.

Mr. Hepburn, who is a member of the parliamentary railway committee, spoke on railway matters before the Laurier Club, of Vancouver. Incidentally he touched on British preference, especially as it affects tobacco, an industry in which he is heavily interested in Ontario.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor-Smith, former chaplain-general of the British forces, did not hear Mr. Hepburn's speech and was unaware that the West Elgin man was a tobacco grower. In fact, the two did not meet until a day or so later. They chatted pleasantly for a few minutes, then Mr. Hepburn pulled out his cigar case.

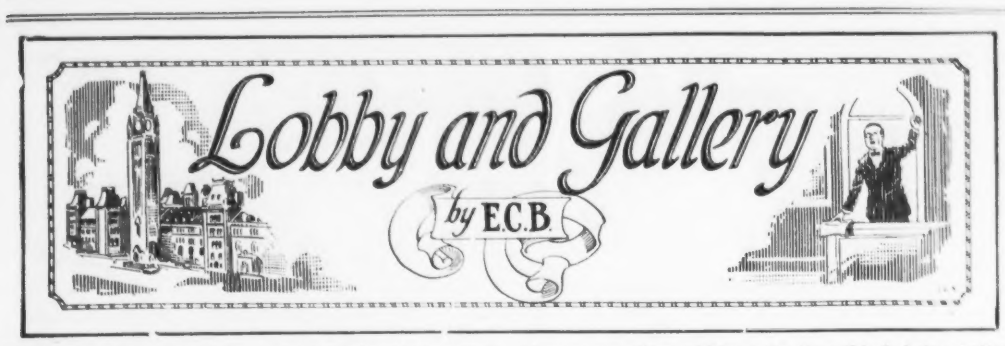
"Have a smoke," he invited the cleric.

"No, thanks," said the bishop. "It's a habit I haven't acquired yet."

"You've been losing a lot of time," smiled Mr. Hepburn. "When do you propose to start?"

"When I am cremated!" was the bishop's grim retort.

Bee-keepers are facing a poor prospect; owing to the bad weather bees are eating their own stores of honey and killing off all the drones.



THE administration of the federal affairs of Canada is divided among eighteen cabinet ministers. All of them are provided with plenty of assistants, so they are not overworked. And Mr. Mackenzie King would insist that some of them at least hold office by virtue of intelligence and ability and not alone by reason of political considerations. These facts are mentioned by way of assurance that it is not from lack of time or incapacity on the part of the ministry that so much of the work of government is turned over to men who were not elected by the people to do it. If the ministry were working over time or acknowledging inability one would feel constrained to advocate its enlargement or reorganization. But the abandonment by Ottawa of the old idea that the Government was elected to govern is due to neither of these things, nor is it clear what it is due to, so there doesn't seem to be anything to be done about it. In times past national policies were formulated by the Government or by men appealing to the people to be elected as the Government. A national project involving the outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars and far-reaching international commitments would have been the problem of the Government in those ancient times.

The Fathers of our country whose footsteps we were admonished to follow during last year's period of patriotism would have thought such a problem was for their decision, not that of a retired politician, capitalist and newspaper owner, a harbor commissioner, a street railway magnate and others of similar detachment from official responsibility. Whether the modern method of government has any advantage over the ancient is hard to say. At least, the Toronto capitalist, the Montreal harbor commissioner, the Ottawa street railway owner and their associates have made a decision in the St. Lawrence deep waterway and power development scheme which, recent experience teaches us, is more than could have been expected from the ministry had it followed the old practice and kept the problem in its own hands—but that doesn't signify very much. These extra-ministerial gentlemen, under authority conferred on them by the Government, are able to decide the problem to their own satisfaction, and perchance to the satisfaction of the Government, but the Government cannot authorize them to give effect to their decision, so nothing is better or worse than it would have been had this problem of state not been farmed out by the ministry of the state. For it doesn't follow that because the Government employs a group of men to make a decision for it it is going to act on that decision. This isn't an impulsive government. Besides, there are good and sufficient reasons why action by the Government on the decision of its irresponsible advisors—conclusive action, that is— will not be taken. It would not merely be dangerous; it would be decidedly disastrous.

The Government is in just as tight a corner in the matter of the St. Lawrence project as it is in that of the Mexico-Thornton embroglio, or it would be if it attempted to move. Its only salvation is in dignified inactivity. Anything else would radically shorten its lifeline. A dozen irresponsible committees having nothing to gain or lose at the hands of the electorate might advise it to act in the St. Lawrence project and still the Toronto Globe and the Toronto Star would have to wait a long time before being able to announce the arrival of ocean liners at the foot of Yonge Street. As the matter stands, the Province of Quebec is opposed to the project, which opposition would be sufficient to prevent action, and the only possible inducement which might overcome the opposition of Quebec would raise large sections of the rest of Canada against it. It is a reasonable assumption, therefore, that the free advice which Sir Clifford Sifton, Doctor Wilfrid Laurier McDougald, Mr. Thomas Ahearn and their associates are giving the ministry as this is being written will be of no avail.

*

I THINK the Government would like to be able to advance the project of the St. Lawrence deep waterway and power development by joint action between Canada and the United States. It doesn't fear entangling alliances with Uncle Sam. It is very sympathetically disposed toward him and trusts him fully. Even if this country isn't in any great hurry to deepen and develop the St. Lawrence, the Government at Ottawa has an incentive in the yearning of its friends at Washington. And it is even now flirting with the notion that the scruples of Quebec might be overcome. I say the Government is thus flirting, because the Prime Minister and members of his cabinet are sitting in with the Sifton-McDougald-Ahearn committee which at the time this is being written is in the act of developing the idea of the aforesaid inducement to Quebec. This idea is that Canada should commit itself for the present only to the development of that section of the river below Cornwall and entirely within Canadian territory, going no further about the remainder than the opening of negotiations with the United States, and that the development of the Canadian section should be by private enterprize.

The point is patent. Quebec is very fond of its private interests, its people much influenced by their leadership. Rights to the development of the St. Lawrence below Cornwall would be a rich thing for the private interests of Quebec. The potential electric energy of this section of the river is 2,900,000 horse power, the sale of which, at the low rate of fifteen dollars a horse power, would return a revenue of forty-four million dollars a year. In addition, the availability of this quantity of power, with its export prohibited, would have the agreeable effect of great industrial expansion in Montreal and its environs. Such benefits as these, it is felt, might have the effect of inducing the powers that be in Montreal to exert their influence on the populace of the province for the withdrawal of opposition to the extension of navigation up river, especially since the supposed menace to Montreal of extension into Lake Ontario would be a thing only of the future. Not so dusty, this idea.

And there are two or three groups of Montreal power interests hanging around ready to offer the government assistance toward overcoming the prejudice of the people of Quebec. But it has its backslap. The very thing that it is thought might bring Quebec into the fold would stampede Ontario and other parts of the country. Of course the interests that secured the rights of power development would be required to build ship canals, which they could well afford to do out of the profits to be anticipated from the sale of the power, and to turn them over to the ownership and control of the nation, but that wouldn't satisfy public opinion. The feeling of the public about the alienation from the state to private interests of the rich heritage in the great rivers was amply indicated last session both in parliament and out of it. Sentiment is too strongly opposed to it. The great waterway power scheme cannot be started on such a basis as that.

*

THE members of this advisory committee retained by the Government to help it make up its mind, giving consideration to the matter in company with Mr. King and his cabinet ministers, thought of other little ways of lulling apprehension on the part of the public. The United States would not be allowed to share in the construction or control of that part of the waterway lying wholly within Canadian territory. Uncle Sam's offer to pay half the cost of the Welland Canal should be rejected. Export of power from Canada's share of the development should be prohibited. All this is calculated to make an engagement with the United States in the matter appear safe and harmless. But the committee never got away from the idea that essentially it must be an international undertaking. It put aside as altogether impracticable the notion that if the deep waterway was in the interests of Canada it might be exclusively a Canadian project from which amiable Uncle Sam would secure no new grasp on Canada's great natural outlet to the Atlantic. Any persuasion the committee needed in this connection Sir Clifford Sifton was able to supply, pointing out on the map that the present channel of the river runs into United States territory some sixty times.

To what extent, if any, the Government was able to impart to the extra-ministerial gentlemen of the committee its own desires as to the nature of the advice it should receive one doesn't know, of course. But it is more than a fair assumption that the Prime Minister for one would have frowned on any recommendation that didn't embrace the United States. Ottawa has been allowing the amorous Mr. Hoover to make advances without reproof for a long time now and Mr. King has no mind to disillusion him and dispel his regard. This would be an especially unhappy time to free the American Secretary of his enchantment, with the presidential elections coming along this year and the Republican Party planning to hold up the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway to the middle western states as an inducement for their support. It is even suggested, rightly or wrongly, that a principal reason why the project is being taken up with such appearance of seriousness just now is that Mr. King doesn't want to leave Mr. Hoover in a hole. The advisory committee is recommending to the Government that the scheme is a good one for Canada and that this country should agree to engage in negotiations with Washington.

The Government can adopt such advice as this and its doing so should provide Mr. Hoover with a reasonable amount of ammunition for the hunt of the middle western voters. And it doesn't commit Mr. King to anything before the people of Canada. No harm in helping out a friend when it doesn't cost anything. Mr. King isn't forgetting his own next general election, in which the waterway would probably be the dominant issue were he to commit himself to anything in regard to it. Friends of the ministry resent any suggestion that it is only fooling and profess to believe that it will strike an attitude before parliament. Perhaps it will, but that won't necessarily make the St. Lawrence an international waterway. This ministry is fairly good at striking attitudes adapted to the circumstances of the hour and then falling back to a position of ease when the review is over.

As I have observed, the government probably is sympathetic toward the scheme for a joint undertaking with the United States on the St. Lawrence, but, recommendations of advisory committees and gestures in parliament notwithstanding, it is not likely to voluntarily take its life in its own hands. If the new Welland Canal were perforce to be a white elephant without the deepening of the St. Lawrence it would have to be just that for quite a while after its completion. But of course it won't be, since one of the principal reasons for its building is to divert lake traffic past Buffalo and on down to Canadian ports. And if the St. Lawrence is to be deepened or canalized, why all this fuss about selecting Prescott as the terminal for lake traffic through the Welland Canal?

*

IF IT hadn't been for the stubborness of George III and his advisors there wouldn't now be this anxiety in Canada about an entangling engagement with the United States. And what a short time it is since that stubbornness was indulged with such consequences! Some one was just telling about a gentleman down in Western Ontario, a General Blacklock, securing quite recently a pack of beagle dogs from the English kennels of the grandson of Lord North who lost the American colonies to England.

*

IT WOULD be unkind to twit serious friends of the ministry about the long and solemn faces they are wearing these days. There is reason for their melancholy. They see the phenomenal run of luck of the ministry in a fair way to be broken at long last. The Government is backed into a corner on the Thornton-Mexico matter and no matter how its sympathizers may search they can find no route of escape. The latest manoeuvre of offended Roman Catholics renders the seige well nigh air-tight. The motion of Hon. Charles Marcil disapproving of Sir Henry Thornton's mission to Mexico and demanding severance of relations with that country compels the Ministry to face its colors one way or another in Parliament.

Sir Henry Thornton didn't sneak away to Mexico. Mr. King has admitted that he advised the cabinet of his wish to go and it did not seek to deter him. Now, if the Government boldly faces Mr. Marcil's motion and admits responsibility for Sir Henry's mission, it affronts those who feel as does the member for Bonaventure, and he insists that he speaks for all good Catholics. Others, especially French Catholics, confirm him in this. If it denies responsibility it places it on the shoulders of Sir Henry alone, leaving him in a position, should the motion be adopted, that would hardly be tenable. Thus would it earn the disapproval of those who would see in it the sacrifice of Sir Henry and the interests of the National Railways to the religious sensibilities of one section of the people. And as to the severance of relations with Mexico, not merely because of the language used by the Mexican consul-general, but because, as Mr. Marcil's motion proposes, of the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the Church of Rome—well, it is difficult to envision other religious elements shouldering arms against the Government if that were done!

HON. CHARLES D. RICHARDS

Minister of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick, who has just ordered the establishment of a Third Game Refuge in that Province, which will make a total area of 500 square miles reserved as Game Sanctuaries in New Brunswick. The newest Reserve in New Brunswick is located in the Southwestern section of the Province, comprises 94½ square miles, and is known as the Lepreau Game Refuge.

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Titles for Canada

IT WILL be remembered that, in consequence of an address to the Crown from the Canadian Parliament, it was agreed that no honors or decorations should in future be conferred on Canadian subjects. A further request that the few hereditary titles enjoyed by Canadians should be cut off was not accepted. There seems to have been an intention to provide that this inhibition should apply equally to foreign orders and decorations, which has been ignored. We have, therefore, the curious spectacle that foreign honors are conferred on Canadian subjects directly by the Governments concerned. The speaker of the Lower House, who helped to father the address, soon afterwards accepted a high foreign decoration and British residents in Canada, who have not become citizens of the Dominion, may also receive similar distinctions. One effect of this curious anomaly may be that persons desirous of decorations may regard service to a Foreign Government as the only way of satisfying their ambitions, and, as a result, the interests of the Empire and its solidarity may be effectively undermined. Human nature being what it is, a wise direction of the stream of honors can be wholly beneficial, though Mr. Lloyd George has shown how this stream can be mis-directed.—*The Patriot, London, Eng.*

Oil is a lubricant, but does not seem to work on the wheels of justice.—*Minneapolis Star.*

Big Bill Thompson is giving London all the thrills of a hot air raid.—*St. Louis Star.*

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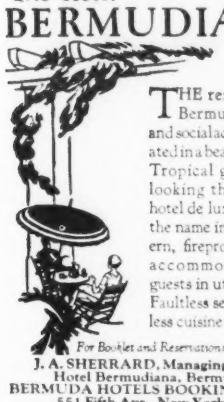

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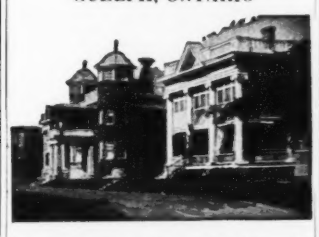

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HOTEL TULLER

Ill—But Walked Miles to Train

She used to work on a farm. "Slaved" would be a more accurate word, perhaps, because it was a mighty poor farm and the man of the house used to need her help outdoors—which she gave, although she had the housework to do unaided—and a family of children to feed and sew for.

Mrs. L. neglected her own health, had a bad breakdown and then when she got a little of her strength back the doctor told her she would have to go to the Toronto Hospital, for she had consumption. Even then she had to walk several miles to get the train to come to the city. Of course, with anything like a chance, such a brave heart cannot be beaten, and Mrs. L. is getting her chance now, and under kindly care is making real progress towards restored health. For such as her and many others your subscription to the Hospital is solicited.

Personality Plus

By Victor V. Murray

ASKING for a raise in pay—like proposing marriage, or getting hanged—is always hardest on a man who has never tried it before.

In all three of these experiences the novice is apt to suffer from a lamentable lack of self confidence—a feeling of uneasiness as to the final result.

This is particularly noticeable when one is the principal figure at a semi-private hanging party. The arbitrary rules in regard to neckwear are most irksome to begin with, and then there is the shaky platform they ask you to stand on—one feels that it is liable to give way at any moment.

Of the two first-mentioned pastimes—those of asking for a raise and proposing marriage—the former is, of course, the most important. The worst one can expect when proposing is polite but frigid refusal, but when trying to pry more money from the manager's death-like clutch one can expect almost anything. Bosses are so impetuous at times.

I well remember the first time I asked for a raise. There was a woman behind the deed. I forget her name now, but I recall that she had grey eyes and a cute lisp. What is more important she assured me that I was big, strong, and wonderful. Don't laugh at her—she was young and still believed the sort of stories where they get married and live happily ever after.

It was in an effort to show her that she was not far off the mark with that big and wonderful stuff that I bought Professor Gideon Sanford's book: "Personality, Power, and Poise."

Professor Sanford was a man with much personality. Portraits of him which embellished his advertising matter and adorned the frontispiece of his great text book showed him to be a person who fairly radiated the darn stuff. "Personality plus," was his favorite expression and he certainly had it; he had personality plus the most aggressive and bristling moustache you ever saw, plus long wavy hair, a pair of deep-set magnetic eyes, a determined jaw, and a decidedly domineering expression.

Getting a raise in pay was the most simple thing in the world, according to Professor Sanford. All one needed to do was to demand it. "The world accepts you at your own valuation," he wrote. "Be content with little and little will you get, demand the best and the world will meet you at your own terms."

*

THE first thing to do when you decide to ask for a raise is to convince yourself that you are worth it, he explained. Then he went on: "Talk to yourself the way a coach talks to his team before the big game. Tell yourself that you are worth more money and that you are going to get it. Think of the men who are working beside you getting higher pay and yet doing no more for it. Think of the diligence and faithfulness with which you perform your allotted task. Consider your ability, accuracy, and energy—surely you are a valuable man to your employers."

This sort of stuff is known as an "inspirational address" and is a very potent factor in building up self-confidence, according to the Professor. Having given yourself one of these pep-talks and injected large amounts of inspiration, determination, and go-wet-'em into your system you stride towards the manager's office.

"Hold your head up," counsels the Professor. "Square your shoulders, clench your teeth, and let the full flood of your unswerving purpose shine in your eyes. In the words of Shakespeare: 'Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood.' Then march into the manager's office like one who will not be denied."

Having read this, and a lot more earnest advice along the same lines, I felt that there wasn't much to this business of asking for more money once you knew how to go about it.

The inspirational address I gave myself was a masterpiece. It left me feeling as chesty as a young husband who is told for the first time: "It's a boy!"

Next came the walk to the manager's office, head up, shoulders back, face set grim and purposeful. I was about to march in like one who will not be denied when his secretary stopped me. "Where do you think you're going?" she inquired icily, as I stalked past her with my head in the air.

As I had my hand on the door-knob I thought it was fairly obvious where I was going and said so. This brought an abrupt request for me to back up and be myself. "You crash in as if you were his bootlegger," said she, in injured tones. "Sit down and wait until you're sent for."

This was a severe blow to my new-found feeling of superiority and self-assurance. For ten long hours—or perhaps it was minutes—I waited anxiously outside the door marked "General Manager". And all the while I could feel my courage oozing away like jam from a broken jar. Just as I was about to retreat in disorder the buzzer rang and the secretary was told to send me in.

*

HEAD up and chest out, I strode in. I might almost say I ran in, like a man dashing into cold water in order to get the agony over. To be perfectly honest I don't think I had the look of a man who will not be denied, as recommended by the Professor. I am inclined to believe that it was more the look of a man who may be expected to explode with great violence at any moment. One thing is certain—I looked as if I had come on urgent business.

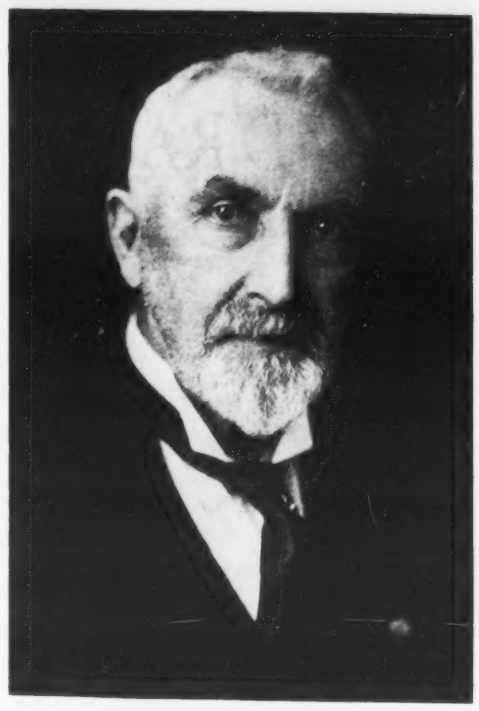
But I might have looked like a badly frightened book agent as far as the G. M. was concerned, for he didn't even glance up as I entered. "Take a chair," he muttered absently, and went on signing cheques at high speed. I tried to sit on the chair with my head up and shoulders back but it was a very uncomfortable posture so I relaxed and contented myself with clenching my teeth and looking stern.

As I stared at the big chief and listened to the hasty scratching of his pen I tried to recall parts of the inspirational address with which I had bolstered myself up a few minutes previously but somehow it had lost most of its fire.

I also remembered the admonition to "stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood." But this, I found, is easier said than done. The only time my sinews are inclined to stiffen is after I have played my first hard set of tennis in the spring, and as for summoning up the blood, it simply can't be done. My blood just won't be summoned. If I hear from it at all it comes rushing up without any summons and suffuses my face in a rosy glow. The last time it played this trick was when I was dispatching a rather affectionately worded telegram and the girl at the counter informed me—and those standing near—that "manykisses" could not go as one word.

Suddenly the G. M. stopped writing and looked up. Our eyes met in a silent challenge.

"Every time I sign a bunch of checks I start wondering how we can cut down our expenses," he announced, without any preamble. "Can you suggest any economies which we can make in the accounting department?"



RAILWAY PIONEER HONORED

George Munro, eighty-three-year-old veteran of Vancouver, who has been awarded a medal by the Pioneers' Society in recognition of the fact that he is the only living man who saw the first sod turned at Fort William for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was also present when the last spike was driven at Craigiachie, British Columbia. Mr. Munro punched the first railway ticket out of Fort William, and also ticked off the first telegraph message from that city. He fitted up the first private railway car in British Columbia when the Marquis of Lorne travelled in that Province.

When I heard that you could have laid me cold with a lollipop. Such a casual, offhand inquiry, was most unexpected, to say the least. It never gave me a chance to get started, in fact I forgot my opening lines while trying to think of an answer.

The only suggestion that occurred to me was that he should fire the accountant, a man who did nothing as far as I could see except find errors in my books. Any fool, of course could do that, my errors were as conspicuous and plentiful as black-eyes at an Irish election. Finding them was no harder than finding the pullman porter at the end of your journey. But I thought of the accountant's wife and children and held my tongue.

I tried to think of other economies but without much success. Meanwhile the boss was getting in a few sledge-hammer blows. He spoke of overhead charges, of upkeep costs of avoidable waste, of cut-throat competition, of exorbitant prices for raw material, of this handicap and that, until I wondered how we managed to stay in business at all.

"Well—er—I really don't know just how we could save money at the accounting end," I faltered at last, "Unless we—er—unless we watched the blotting paper and stuff like that."

*

MY VOICE died away and the boss stared at me in silence. Something seemed to tell me that the blotting paper idea was not a brilliant one. I felt that my suggestion for ending his troubles with overhead, upkeep, waste, and so forth, was not altogether adequate. From personality plus I sank to personality minus. I became dimly conscious that the G. M. was talking again.

"Well I'm glad you came in to offer your suggestions," his voice was calm and I saw him reach for his buzzer. In a moment his secretary appeared and held the door invitingly open to facilitate my departure. Then I found myself outside wondering vaguely what I had gone in for.

When I remembered that I had gone in—as one who will not be denied—to ask for a raise and had come out without even mentioning the subject, it seemed uncomfortably apparent that the boss had made a fool of me. Like a small man who is forced to dance with a very large lady, I felt that there was much quiet merriment going on behind my back.

Most of us can face danger with some semblance of courage, can bear up under sickness, can snap our fingers at hard luck, and can put up with poverty, but we can't, we simply can't stand ridicule. We are meek, long-suffering, and gentle until we suspect that some one is laughing at us in an offensive manner, then we heat up and boil over with much suddenness.

I'm no exception to this rule. In two shakes of a shimmy dancer's shoulders I was on my way back to the managerial sanctum. I flung open the door and walked in without even waiting to be announced. If there ever was a man who looked as if he would not be denied it was me at that particular moment.

"I have come," I announced, in a voice that nearly made the old man jump out of his chair, "to ask for a raise."

If ever a man assumed the offensive right from the gong it was me as I stood before my startled boss. I was so offensive, in fact, that he couldn't stand it.

I had a lot of time to consider the whole question of personality plus during the next few weeks while I was looking for another job. Personality, I decided, was a subject which had to be thoroughly mastered before one could apply it with any degree of safety.

My next experiment with the power of personality was when proposing to a blonde baby by the name of Edna. But that, as the author of the Camp-fire tales used to say, is another story. (For which heaven be praised! Ed.)

All in Raffia

RAFFIA is much to the fore these days. We have raffia bags, raffia embroideries, sprays of raffia flowers on our hats with buttonholes to match. The large flowers are made by wiring loops of raffia, then sewing them on to a small circle of canvas, and filling in the centres with wool. For the small flowers, a small circle of cardboard with a hole in the centre is needed. You work the raffia over this circle, and then thread three beads on raffia, pass the strand through the centre hole and stitch them firmly in position.

Now, those who are fond of colors will delight in these charming flowers, for the brighter their hues the better they look. Orange, red and yellow make an excellent ensemble, and remind one of the falling leaves of autumn. Emerald-green and red will bring gladness to the heart of the patriotic Irishwoman. Whatever your fancy, whatever your need, you'll be sure to find something suitable among the myriad hues of raffia. And so to work.

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MUSIC and DRAMA

An English Production of "Charlie's Aunt"—Esther Dale and Hart House Quartet—Some Films—"The Noose"

"Charlie's Aunt" Revived

Toronto has learned that some of the brightest spots in its theatrical season are provided by the visits of those few really excellent English companies who brave an ocean voyage to bring the London touch to our stage. To this welcome category belongs Mrs. Brandon-Thomas' company which is appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week in that mellow and rollicking vehicle, "Charley's Aunt." In the thirty years or so which have passed since Brazil was so definitely located as the land where the nuts come from, "Charley's Aunt" has not withered nor has the lady apparently lost any part of the place which she has won in the hearts of countless thousands. While the talent displayed by the present company suggests the wish that they might have been seen in something a bit fresher, nevertheless "Charley's Aunt" is theirs by right of inheritance, and Jevan Brandon-Thomas, the son of the author, is ably carrying on in the best traditional manner.

It is a pity, in a way, that "Charley's Aunt" has been so definitely damned for many by the manhandling which it has received locally. Even if you go to the present offering with an air of resignation, you will find yourself caught up and chuckling with real mirth before the second curtain. A man who can tell you a joke which you have heard before and make you laugh is a real artist; so it is with the Brandon-Thomas company and "Charley's Aunt." Broad as the humor is, these English visitors add that subtle something which makes it really appealing, for London can still teach New York many points about the theatre.

After all, the distinction which "Charley's Aunt" carries on her present visit to Toronto belongs to the cast. Richard Cooper, as Lord Fancourt Babberley, the unwilling impersonator, romps through the amatory difficulties he encounters in a sparkling and wholly delightful manner, while the laughs are shared to a great degree by James E. Page as the decrepit Spettigue who succumbs to the "lady's" charms. The action of the piece is skilfully built up by Jevan Brandon-Thomas, Douglas Blandford, Arthur P. Bell and Ernest P. Norris. The visit of the Brandon-Thomas company also marks the return to Toronto of Dierdre Doyle, who is well-known here through her earlier apppearance in stock, and in "Charley's Aunt" she proves as effective and interesting as ever. Added charm is lent the cast by the inclusion of Joan Marion, Gina Graves and Gladys Miller.

If for no other reason, the Brandon-Thomas presentation of "Charley's Aunt" is refreshing because it is so well done. If you can think of no other excuse for seeing the piece again take the children. They will have the time of their lives, and a few hearty laughs will do you good as well.

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY
Who brings an excellent company to the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week in "Scaramouche."

Esther Dale With Hart House Quartet

At Hart House Theatre on Monday evening the Hart House String Quartet presented Esther Dale, the American lieder singer, in a program of considerable interest. Miss Dale has obviously a mastery of the art of song. Her voice is big and powerful, and though somewhat lacking in color, is handled with gratifying musicianship.

Miss Dale opened her program with two compositions of Handel, "Oh, Had I Jubal's Lyre" from "Joshua," and "Care Selve," both of which she rendered with distinction, as she did her second group, warmer in tone, and comprising "La Maja y el Ruisenor" (Granados), the traditional Moorish song "Serenade de Murcia," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Eastern Romance" and Cui's "Ici Bas." The Moorish folk song was particularly haunting and in the frankness of its melody the purity of Miss Dale's voice was quite apparent. The Rimsky-Korsakoff composition of course, held delicious appeal.

Especial interest attached to the final group, eight lieder from the pen of Henri Marteau, arranged for voice and string quartet. The arrangement of the eight songs was of such a novel character that it was almost more than one could take in all at once. Each song seemed almost a tabloid music drama in which the string accompaniment played a very prominent part. As a matter of fact, I was more impressed by the work given to the strings than to the voice. Marteau is evidently a composer of highly sensitive temperament in whom a love for the emotionally pictorial predominates. Although it was overly long, Miss Dale delivered this group in virtuoso style, and was given splendid support by the Hart House String Quartet.

The Hart House String Quartet also played Schubert's D Minor Quartet (Opus Posthumous) in as vivid a fashion as one has ever heard. Although set in the minor key, Schubert's optimistic temperament is felt throughout this composition which is delightfully melodic and harmonically inspired. The Andante is full of profound feeling, and the Hart House Quartet made the most of it. The high rhythmic qualities of the Scherzo and Allegro assai were displayed in a most fascinating way.

A further group, by John Alden Carpenter, was attractive in its modern effect, although fairly conventional. The lyric of "Don't Come In, Sir, Please," struck one as rather inane, and not equal to the pleasing setting that Mr. Carpenter had given it. Miss Dale was given effective accompaniment in this as in the preceding groups by Miss Daisy Bucktrout.

MARION TALLEY
The phenomenal young soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who sings in Massey Hall on Tuesday Ev'g.

Four Interesting Films

It is not often that the motion picture fare is as impressive as it is in Toronto this week. Four films which may be regarded as among the most interesting that Hollywood has given us in some time, and it is noteworthy that all deal to a greater or lesser degree with the war. Two of them have been seen in Toronto before and are now being shown at popular prices, "The Big Parade" at the Tivoli Theatre and "Seventh Heaven" at the Uptown Theatre. The new films are "Wings," which has opened at the Princess Theatre for a two weeks' engagement, and "Sorrel and Son" for the same period of time at the Regent Theatre.

"Wings" is a thrilling spectacle dealing with the exploits of the airmen in the war. The larger part of the story is devoted to the experiences of two young Americans, played in attractive fashion by Charles Rogers and Richard Arlen, in the American air force overseas. Hair-raising encounters between hostile planes above the clouds are depicted with great realism, and it is these scenes which make "Wings" a picture out of the ordinary class. A sentimental story runs throughout and deals with the affection that the two young men have for the same girl and how their strong friendship is finally disrupted thereby with tragic results. "Wings" is, indeed, a thriller on a large scale.

"Sorrel and Son" is the firm version of Warwick Deeping's finely sentimental novel of post-war England. It tells of the sacrifices made by Captain Sorrel to give his young son an education in the face of economic adversity. Herbert Brenon, who made the film, has retained the spirit of the novel to a fine degree and the sincerity and restraint which mark his handling of the theme are highly commendable. "Sorrel and Son" has a strong emotional appeal, and a personable and competent cast add to this quality by the excellence with which they handle their various roles. H. B. Warner plays Captain Sorrel, and Micky McBan, his small son and companion.

Hal Frank

"The Noose" Revived at The Empire

"The Noose," by Willard Mack, which is this week's offering at the Empire Theatre should delight those playgoers who like their meat rare and highly seasoned. It is a concoction of the real Willard Mack type, the kind that "touches the heart-strings," with a thrilling story of the underworld, some melodramatic touches and a generous supply of sentiment. The story is that of a youth of the underworld who is charged with murder, and who has steadily refused to give any evidence on his own behalf at his trial. In the first act the governor of the state is shown combatting the efforts of his own wife and the boy's lawyer to obtain a reprieve while a motive for the act is sought, while the second act switches back to a period six weeks earlier in order to depict the crime itself and the circumstances that brought it about. The last act shows the saving of the boy by a mysterious telephone message on the governor's private line to the jail. The first and third acts are not particularly convincing, and the "sob-stuff"

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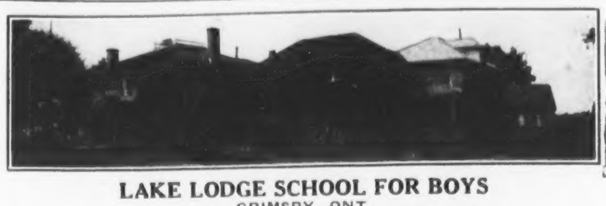

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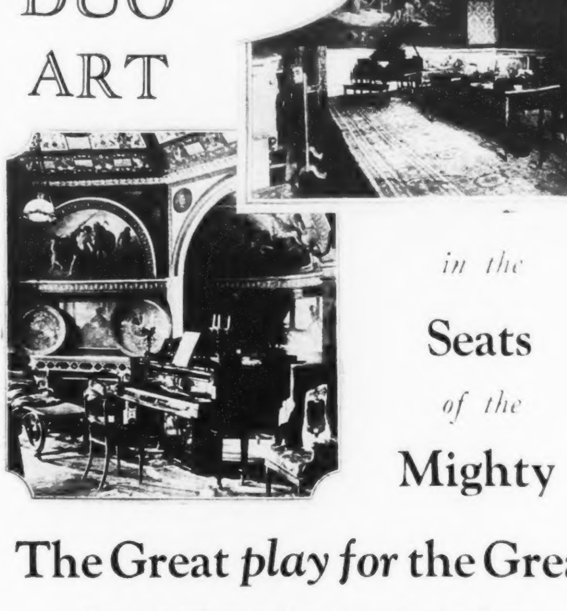

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JACK ARTHUR'S STAGE BAND AND OTHER ARTISTS

has been laid on too heavily to please the present reviewer, but the second act is sufficiently good to make up for the others' shortcomings. Altogether, the play seems to suggest that it has been designed as propaganda against capital punishment, and several of the stock arguments in this regard are retailed by the governor's wife. If this was indeed the playwright's purpose he has not been particularly successful, as many playgoers would probably feel inclined to vote for the extension of capital punishment after seeing some of Mr. Willard Mack's characters. However, "The Noose" is very well handled by the New Empire Players and has succeeded in providing Robert Leslie with one of his best parts this season. He, as the youth in the case, and Miss Taliaferro, as the inevitable girl of the underworld with whom the youth is in love, do some clever work and divide the principal honors between them. As usual, they are given excellent support.

Coming Events

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY'S recent London success "Scaramouche"—a play of Rafael Sabatini—will be seen here, when Sir John and his entire London company present it at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, January 16th, for one week.

The production is the story of the adventures of Andre Moreau, who masquerades as "Scaramouche" among a troupe of strolling montebanks, in order to avenge the death of his friend, who has been killed by an older aristocrat because of the friend's advocacy of justice for the peasants.

The role of Moreau is one to which Sir John can more than do justice, as much as it contains opportunities for him to satisfy his sense of romance and chivalry to the full. Throughout the drama runs a vein of romance which reaches its climax in the wonderful final act.

Sir John is too modest and too old at the game to produce a "one man show" and it is gratifying to note the wonderful adequacy of this cast.

*

JOHN GILBERT and Greta Garbo, the attractive team that scores so emphatically in "Flesh and the Devil," appear together again in "Love," a world classic, one of the most poignant human interest romances of all literature. "Love" is an adaptation of "Anna Karenina," the Count Tolstoy love story, the story of a great love that sacrifices all and that is dogged by sinister fate and dramatic tragedy. The story is set in gorgeous surroundings, the pomp and circumstance of the Russian aristocracy before the revolution, when Russia's Court was the gayest in the whole world.

Miss Garbo is the tragic Anna and Gilbert is the Russian lover, Count Vronsky.

The Uptown Symphony orchestra, with Jack Arthur directing, will be heard in selections from "The Five O'Clock Girl," the most tuneful musical comedy running on Broadway to-day.

*

"WHAT Anne Brought Home" offered by the Empire Players next week, begins where most plays leave off. It deals with the trials and tribulations of a young couple, just married, who come home to the old folks and difficulties.

It is a lesson to all prospective brides and bridegrooms; but it is told in the form of irresistible merriment and a few moments of tense drama when it seems as if happiness was being driven away from Anne's home.

In line with the policy established at the beginning of the current season, the New Empire Company will always present, whenever possible, Broadway and London successes that have never been seen before in Toronto, no matter what the cost of royalties or the expense in staging the plays.

*

SELDOM if ever again will the Toronto public have the opportunity of seeing as great a picture as "Sorrell and Son," the Regent theatre's second big Canadian premier attraction, now in the last week of a two weeks' engagement.

Herbert Brenon, director of "Beau Geste," is responsible for the inspired direction of this photoplay, adapted from Warwick Deeping's famous English novel, a book acclaimed by thousands upon thousands as a masterpiece.

An outstanding picture beyond a doubt, it will leave its impress upon all who see it. "Sorrell" gets under the skin because it is so poignant and so true that no audience through which emotions flow can afford to miss it. In no way a preachment for "ethics"—it is just the visual reproduction of a story of love and sacrifice between father and son—the sort of love and sacrifice which oft times through the ages have gone beyond the rote and rule.

H. B. Warner as "Captain Stephen Sorrell" gives remarkable portrayal of that character, and he is ably supported by Alice Joyce, Norman Trevor, Mickey McBan, Mary Nolan, Anna Q. Nilsson, Louis Wolheim and Nils Asther. All in all a tremendous cast seldom seen in one production.

*

THE Gayety Theatre will twice daily next week present "Dancing Around" as its entertainment for those who seek at the theatre no heavy music or deep mystery. If you fancy breezy and light burlesque "Dancing Around" is said to be equipped expressly for your pleasure. Thirty-five scenes, all in fun, will constitute the episodes in two fast-travelling acts with Mickey Markwood and Bobby Wilson handling the comedy; Chuck Hunter, the lead man, and Al Parker, Joe Ryan and Billy Ross as a singing and dancing assets to the program. Margie Carson, the prima donna, Bobbie Eckard, the youthful ingenue and Leonia Reed will lead the host of girls that dominate the cast.

*

ERNEST SEITZ, the celebrated Canadian pianist, plays the Rubinstein Concerto No. 4 (D Minor) with the orchestra at the next Twilight Concert, January 17th, at Massey Hall. Ernest Seitz has had many orchestral and recital appearances throughout Canada and the United States. His many excellences as a pianist and fine interpretive artist are known and appreciated by our audiences. The orchestra numbers are Weber's Overture "Der Freischutz," and a Symphonic poem "The North West," by the English composer, de Massi-Hardman. "The North West" is new, has never been performed in this country, and the composer has dedicated it to the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

*

THURSDAY, January 19th at 8.15 p.m. at the Toronto Conservatory Hall, there will be held under the direction of Maestro Carboni, a concert consisting of vocal selections from some of the music dramas of Richard Wagner: "Lohengrin", "The Master singers", "Tannhauser", "The Twilight of the Gods" and "The Walkyrs," given by artists from the Carboni Studio with two pianos and organ (accompaniment). Madame Edna Reed Carrow, Miss Jeanne Heeson, Miss Helen Howe, Miss Ivy Snape, Miss Vera Tanton, Messrs. W. J. Colebrook, Irving Levine, Oscar Weichel, vocalists.

*

THE Music Maker Singers of Toronto, under the direction of J. Campbell-McInnes, will present a highly attractive program of song, including British and French Madrigals at Massey Hall, Thursday evening, January 19th. The Music Maker Singers which came together in 1926 for the purpose of singing the English Madrigal, created a sensation at the Folk-song Festival last May at Quebec with the rendering of old French Madrigals at the closing concert. Madame Norah Drewett de Kresz will be the assisting artist.

*

MR. HYDE AULD, the Canadian singer, whom the Women's Musical Club is presenting in a brilliant program at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall on Thursday, January 19th, at 8 p.m., began his preparation

(Continued on Page 31)

HYDE AULD
Canadian singer, who has returned from abroad and will be heard in recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall on Thurs., January 19th, at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Toronto Women's Musical Club.

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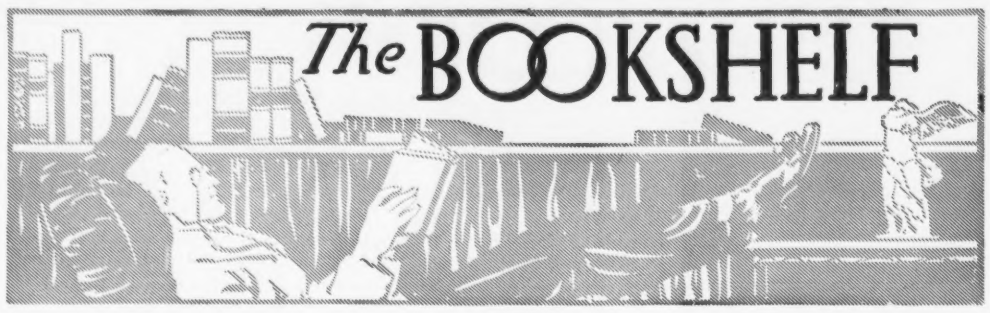


Woman Is Honored as the Symbol of Fertility

"A Short History of Women" by John Langdon-Davies; Viking-Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 382 pages; $3.

IS LANGDON-DAVIES also among the prophets? It would appear so. For, following his "New Age of Faith," showing how the scientists, and particularly the doctors, have replaced the priests as the people whom modern man obeys blindly, this author has now completed a further valuable work of exposition, called "A Short History of Women," whose final chapter, "The Future," will be interesting reading in twenty or fifty years time, when it will be known whether his prediction was well founded or not as to the division of the fenale part of our civilization into the women who are enslaved by industry and those who batten as parasites upon its profits. Besides this prediction, he gives a most valuable and illuminating survey of the social and legal position of women in all ages; but nothing in the book touches us so immediately as his observations of present trends in the United States, the most capitalistic country, and Russia, the most socialistic country, in both of which the family is on the way to abolition as the social and economic unit. In both countries women have equal political and industrial rights with men; and in both—by public laundries, restaurants, and the need for the women's wages to supplement the men's in balancing the family budget—women's place is becoming less and less the home, and more and more the office or the factory. The redeeming feature, from the historian's viewpoint, is that as the short-lived glory of Greece lay in the parisitism of the small minority of "free" citizens upon the bulk of the slave population, the parisitism of the wives of wealthy men—particularly in the United States—will be the only hope of permanent contributions to the world by our civilization, the men being increasingly slaves to their businesses, and increasingly dead to cultural influences, and any sort of creative thinking.

*

THE challenge of the book, however, lies in its two main theses, since it is always possible to controvert prophecy with contrary prophecy, but historical data must be judged in the light of evidence; and this young Englishman of 30, who has been lecturing for several years in the United States, has backed his opinions with an imposing array of facts.

His theses are that woman's position has always been higher when and where fertility was held in honor; and that the Christian religion, with its ideals of virginity and chastity, and general hatred of natural sex functions, has consistently tended to degrade women. Most readers being more guided in their reactions to books by the agreeableness of an author's conclusions than by their truth, will probably judge the book ahead by hearsay and their own prejudices, which is a pity; for there is much instruction to be had from it and all sorts of interesting and important items that cannot be mentioned in a review; and the "Short History" well repays a careful reading whether one agrees with its author or not.

Considering his main points dispassionately, we may start with his view that the desirability of the reproductive function in women, and of fertility in nature, is a determinant of woman's status:

> Women are respected and exalted in the long run not because of any idealism or high code of social morality, but in so far as they are valuable members of the community; and their value to the community depends upon the economic structure at any time of a given community. Thus women are always fertile beings, and givers of fertility in a far wider sense than a merely physical one; but because the gift of fertility is sometimes more appreciated and sometimes less, the status of women varies (p. 130).

Thus, generally speaking, in the great agricultural communities, such as that on the banks of the Nile, the gods are female, their devotees are priestesses; women's work in the home and the field is honorable; and the fertility of the woman is a symbol of the fertility of the ground upon which the life of the people depends. Contrariwise, where the prosperity of a people depends on life taking—as in the hunt or in war, or even in stock raising—women are degraded. By way of example we are given several pages of quotation from the code of laws of Hammurabi (B.C. 2350), King of Babylon, ruling over a rich and fruitful land. In religion there were the usual orgiastic fertility rites. This code, in property owning, in rules for marriage and divorce, and so on, accords women a higher place than they have ever otherwise known, except among the Iroquois Indians, who, it will be remembered, built homes and tilled the ground. By contrast with the condition of women in ancient Babylon, we are shown their exclusion from social and public life, and even artistic life, in Periclean Greece, where the woman was nothing but a breeding machine, and where the state depended for prosperity on slaves captured in war. There is here interpolated a telling page or two about Sparta, the eugenist's paradise, where several hundred years of scientific breeding, and perfect physical health, left to posterity not one book, nor song, nor work of art, nor contributed one solitary idea in any field to the world's creative thinking.

*

THE Roman period immediately preceding the advent of Christianity is coupled with the high point of the Babylonian Empire as another era of liberty for woman, and one in which she was treated as a rational being, as distinguished from her position in 19th century England, where, until 1870, a woman was in the eyes of the law, for almost all political and legal purposes, coupled with idiots, criminals and children. Warnings, however, are given that "legal status cannot be taken as proving that women have a higher social position" (p. 89); and "the status of woman cannot be successfully correlated with the average of general cultural advance in any given society" (p. 88), in support of which last statement is cited the case of the Andaman Islanders, who are tribes of backward pygmies "devoid of all the higher attributes of social life," and who yet accord women a position equal with that of men.

Christianity, like Mohammedanism, its sister faith, had its rise from Semitic tribes of desert nomads—warriors and herdsmen, who preferred boy babies to girls. The Jewish scriptures had laid a special curse on child-birth ("in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children"); and the cult of sterility in the Christian church, exalting virginity and celibacy, was a logical development.

It is not to impugn the beauty of the solitary Nazarene, nor to question a word of His Wisdom, to assert that beyond all possible doubt the first centuries of Christianity degraded women, filled them with despair, made their life purposeless, to an extent which has rarely been equalled in the whole history of mankind (p. 200).

St. Paul's utterances on the subject are well enough known to obviate quotation. The general theory that woman's chief function was, as the devil's agent, to tempt man, is also illustrated from the writings of other Church Fathers, who were even more outspoken:

> Clement of Alexandria: "Every woman ought to be filled with shame at the thought that she is a woman" (p. 12).
>
> Tertullian: "Thy sentence of God on this sex of yours lives in this age. You are the devil's gateway. You destroy God's image, Man." (p. 293).

Flowing from that theory came the celibate clergy and the nunneries. On the official adoption of Christianity by the Emperor Constantine, there was immediate clash between the liberal and humane views and institutions of secular Rome, and the harsh attitude of the Church, with the latter always triumphant in the end as, by the power of Rome, Christianity spread over Europe. On this point the author wisely relies on the findings of Sir Henry Maine, the eminent English legal historian:

> Whenever in later Europe the Canon or Ecclesiastical Law prevailed, the status of the married woman was degraded; whenever the secular Roman Law prevailed it was raised (p. 236).

*

WITCHCRAFT, or devil worship, it seems, was a widespread actuality in medieval Europe, and was really a revival of the Cult of Pan, or nature worship, by the women, as a protest against the ideal of sterility preached by the official Church, and in part practised by it. For the whole Christian era, down to the Renaissance, was an unhappy time for women; and the Renaissance itself was, of course, a harkening back to pre-Christian ideas and ideals.

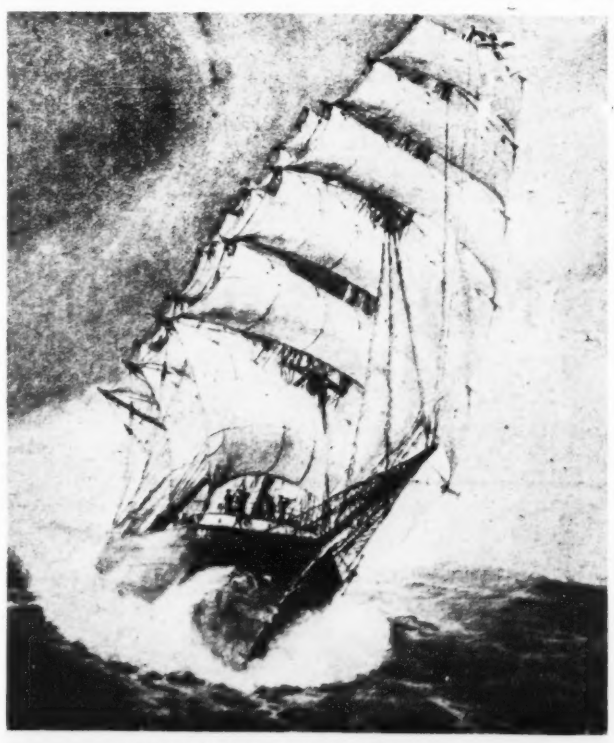
Quoting from Hannah More, Dr. Fordyce and Addison, to prove the ridiculousness of the 18th century ideal of the "womanly" woman, Mr. Langdon-Davies points to that time, and those conceptions, as the depth of woman's ignominy as a sex; but immediately Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women" began its work of education toward saner views; and there—save for the prophetic chapter—the author stops his enquiry.

Most valuable and necessary is the first chapter of 50 pages on "Biological Background," which considers various forms of life and adduces laws bearing on the relations of the sexes. Above all, this chapter shows the unscientific nature of early thinking about women. It was not till 1854 that the process of conception was thoroughly understood; and therefore certain remarks by Milton, Samuel Johnson and others are seen to be erroneous through lack of proper foundations of physical facts.

It is still often loosely assumed that the history of marriage is a regular progress from promiscuity to group marriage, to polygamy, to monogamy. This is not the case. Promiscuity is never known to have existed anywhere, as an accepted form. As to polygamy, some interesting facts are cited from Rev. Edwin Smith's book upon the Ba-ila tribe of Africa: sometimes this custom bears hardly on the men. A good deal of prejudice seems to have colored the Occidental view:

> Where marriage means, for the woman, chiefly doing her husband's work, she desires to share her husband with other women; where, as with ourselves, it means chiefly spending her husband's income, her feelings are violated by the thought of it (p. 140).

Mr. Langdon-Davies handles his material so well that one feels he



THE SEEADLER: COUNT LUCKNER'S SHIP
In which he cruised 30,000 miles during eight months, captured fourteen Allied merchantmen, and destroyed $25,000,000 worth of shipping and cargoes without shedding a drop of blood. The book recounting his exploits—"Count Luckner: The Sea Devil"—was reviewed in our last Literary Section (Doubleday, Doran, Toronto, illustrated, $2.50).

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must be a very entertaining lecturer. Two quotations will have to suffice to illustrate the tact with which he approaches controversial subjects. The first describes the early Christian bishop, Epiphanes, who died at the age of 17, leaving a mass of erudite writings behind him, a sort of Shelley at Oxford, whose history is noted to prove the eclecticism of the early Church, prior to the Council of Nicea in 325:

> His church resembled a modern Ethical church: it contained statues of Jesus, Pythagoras, Plato and Aristotle, to which worship was given; one feels that at a later date William Morris, Tolstoi and Bernard Shaw would have been added (p. 217).

The second reveals the scientific historian trying to impress his readers with a sense of the continuity of beliefs and institutions without being too impolite to a widely popular current myth:

> Just as the Greeks gave us our philosophy and our art, and the Jews our religious outlook, so Rome gave us government, roads, baths, architecture and law; thus completing the main outlines of what some people like to call our Protestant Anglo-Saxon Nordic civilization (p. 174).

The Old Reliable

"The Canadian Almanac — 1928", Edited by Arnold W. Thomas and Horace C. Corner; The Copp Clark Co. Limited, Toronto; 580 pages and map; $3.50.

ONCE more that venerable institution, "The Canadian Almanac," puts forth a bud and knows increase in the form of its 82nd annual volume; but instead of being a decrepit old thing, the "Almanac" is more robust than ever, and nothing could be more up to the minute in its ideas. The new map of Canada, for example, shows clearly the large hunk of Quebec Province that has become part of Newfoundland by the recent Privy Council decision. Changes in public officials, in tariff duties, and so on, have all been noted to a remarkably recent date.

The feature of the present volume, of course, is the comparison (pp. 244-245) of Canada's growth from 1867 as shown by statistics. Beyond that, we have the usual lists of post offices, branch banks, members of all legislative bodies and the judiciary, parcel post rates and postal regulations, a law list, astronomical information, a calendar of Jewish feasts and fasts, the chief officials in all churches and educational institutions, a list of Canadian newspapers and magazines, and so on, and so on. If you want to know whether there is a railway station at a certain village, or who is the clerk of a certain municipality, you will look first in the "Almanac," and usually find it there quickest, as the book is admirably indexed.

The curious may also ascertain how little per annum a grateful country pays its hard-working premier—the sum is $15,000 and disgracefully small — how much all civil service officials get, and the length, breadth and depth of the Great Lakes, likewise their heighth above sea level. But what pleased the present reviewer most was the discovery that we have in Canada not two railways only, as he had erroneously supposed, but actually 58. In size, some of these are very respectable concerns, like the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, with 332 miles of track, 23 locomotives, and 1,150 cars, or the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway with 111 miles of track, 30 locomotives, and 1,450 cars. Others are delightfully exclusive. The shortest is the Thousand Islands Railway with 6 miles of track, 2 locomotives, and 5 cars. The one with the least equipment is the Napierville Junction Railway that gets along with 1 locomotive and 2 cars, though it possesses 27 miles of track. In activity this road compares unfavorably with the Kent Northern Railway, which has 3 locomotives and 6 cars, though also 27 miles in length like the Napierville Junction line. On the North Shore Railway—12 miles, 1 locomotive, 15 cars—"all service is suspended" (the engineer presumably having lost some necessary part off the engine), though with exactly the same rolling stock, and more than twice as far to go — 26 miles — the Pembina Valley Railway apparently continues to operate.

The size of these railways is really amazing—regular Tom Thumbs, most of them. Of the 56 that are not the Canadian National or the Canadian Pacific, 34 each own 10 or less locomotives, and 23 of these have 5 locomotives or less—generally less, 1 and 2 being most frequent. No less than 10 Canadian railways operate over 25 miles, or less, of trackage, as follows: Thousand Islands Railway, 6 miles; Alma and Jonquiere (with 1 locomotive and 7 cars), 11 miles; Morrissey, Fernie & Michel, 11 miles; North Shore, 12 miles; Eastern British Columbia, 14 miles; Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, 12 miles; Essex Terminal, 21 miles; Grand River, 21 miles; and the London and Port Stanley, 25 miles.

A SCENE IN LEIDEN
From "The Netherlands Displayed" by Marjorie Bowen (Dodd, Mead).

Doubleday, Doran & Co. Starts Business as the Largest Publishing House in the English-Speaking World

HERETOFORE the history of successful publishing has been the story of small firms whose businesses increased until they became powerful. The new firm, which came into being on January 3rd, commenced its existence owning presses with an annual capacity of sixteen million volumes, a string of eleven periodicals and a group of authors that for size and distinction outpoints any aggregation of talent formerly enlisted under one banner.

Doubleday, Doran's first book was issued punctually on the day the corporation commenced business. This is "Claire Ambler" by Booth Tarkington, and a special edition of 500 copies, autographed by F. N. Doubleday, George H. Doran, and the author, was printed for the friends of the firm. Crosby Gaige, theatrical producer and book collector, offered $500 for the first copy, and was refused.

As we previously announced, the new firm is the result of the merger of six publishing houses. In Canada the business will be carried on under the name of Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Limited. Mr. George H. Doran is President of the Canadian Company, and Mr. S. B. Gundy, Vice-President. The Canadian firm is Canadian in somewhat more than name only, as both of the chief officers are Canadian born, though Mr. Doran made his fortune in the publishing business in New York.

Among the authors whose names are associated with the new firm are Arnold Bennett, Irvin S. Cobb, Joseph Conrad, Floyd Dell, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Edna Ferber, Sir Philip Gibbs, Ellen Glasgow, O. Henry, Aldous Huxley, Margaret Kennedy, Rudyard Kipling, Selma Lagerlof, Somerset Maugham, Don Marquis, Christopher Morley, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Frank Swinnerton, Hugh Walpole, H. G. Wells, Stewart Edward White and P. G. Wodehouse.

Among the firm's list of periodicals are "World's Work," "Country Life" and "Short Stories."

Mr. John F. Henry, for many years an important member of the old S. B. Gundy firm, will be prominent in the new organization.

William Arthur Deacon

More Unreal Western Fiction

"Fortune River" by Zane Grey; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 339 pages; $2.

Reviewed by V. B. Rhodenizer.

IN THIS novel the setting may not be artistically false, but it is no more than geographically true. Attempts to reproduce the scene are: "Over the distant range a brightness attested to the rising of the moon"; "The moon soared white and grand"; "A full moon soared high in the rich dark sky"; and, with all the possibilities of Mount Shasta: "Old Mount Shasta stood up majestically, snow-crowned and sunrise-flushed"; "Above them white Shasta gleamed like a sharp cloud piercing the blue"; "Far beyond glittered snow-clad Shasta, solemn and white in the sky." On the rare occasions when the horses' feet do not go "clip-clop" they clamp.

The characters belong chiefly to two impossible newly-rich families, who find their money very bad for them but manage to keep it. The hero, whose "sensorial perceptions" are on occasion "abnormally active," and who orders soft drinks for himself while graciously allowing others to order what they choose, is as hysterical as a grammar-school girl; in the melodramatic climax "his eyes streamed." His foil and part-time rival ("a dapper young man, blond, with curling mustache and large, languid, blue eyes," a salesman who devotes his leisure "to fast horses, adornment of person, pinochle, and pretty girls") does not appeal to the heroine, who blushes to herself in the mirror at the mere thought of her lover, yet holds hands with him indefinitely in the dark and longs to possess the fiercest wild stallion in the sage country. The villain, with "a yellow-bearded mask of a face," persecutes the hero, as does the hero's own father, with unmotivated mercilessness. His machinations are nullified by the cleverness of the hero's mysterious "pardner" and his Indian ally, "stout, square-faced," with "squinting eyes" and "slow silent tread." The melodramatic climax largely depends on the hero's declaring himself, without reason, "guilty as hell."

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

History and Biography

My Life by Isadora Duncan (Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto, illustrated, $5). Miss Duncan's career was not merely distinguished, it was significant as she was the leader in the revival in our time of dancing as a high art. As a woman of artistic temperament, her emotional life was full and varied. She tells of both in her exceptionally candid autobiography, which was completed some months before her death in an automobile accident at Nice, September 14, 1927.

The Dictionary of National Biography, 1912-1921. Edited by H. W. C. Davis and J. R. H. Weaver (Oxford University Press, Toronto, $6.25). In 1882 George Smith began collecting short biographies of prominent men of the British Isles recently dead. His work has been continued by the issue of new volumes periodically. The present volume covers those who died between the dates named, and includes some prominent Empire figures resident outside Great Britain, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is a standard reference work of authority.

Memories Grave and Gay by William Fairbairn Le Trobe-Bateman (Longmans, Green, Toronto, illustrated, $1.80). Short book of reminiscences by a prominent Anglican clergyman — sometime Canon of Christchurch, Oxford.

Poetry, Drama and Art

The Great Adventurer by Henry Greenham (Basil Blackwell-Irwin, Toronto, $1). A long philosophic poem in lyric form, somewhat on the lines of Annie Charlotte Dalton's "Flame and Adventure."

The Quill and the Candle by Wallace Havelock Robb (Ryerson, Toronto, illustrated, $2). Beautifully made book of poems based on the bird life of Canada, illustrated by half-tones in sepia. Each poem is prefaced in prose by a fragment of interesting natural history.

Within a Wicket Gate by Anne Sutherland (Ryerson, Toronto, 75c). Possibly the most charming of the Chap-Books yet issued, this one by an author in Guelph contains a great many poems about children and birds.

Philosophy and Religion

Should Such a Faith Offend? by E. W. Barnes (Hodder & Stoughton-Musson, Toronto, $2). The breadth of the theology of the Bishop of Birmingham has caused bitter controversy and some unseemly incidents among the clergy of the Church of England. For the purpose of aiding public discussion, he has here grouped a collection of his sermons and addresses in which his so-called heretical teachings are fully expounded. Because he is a firm believer in a revealed religion, his iconoclasm has very definite limits.

Fiction

Wild Grapes by Phyllis Bottome (William Collins, London, $2). An American girl of genius breaks into New York's Four Hundred, is repulsed by the man she loves, resists the temptation to become a street-walker, gets honest but lowly work, and gets the reward a shrewd novelist knows enough to grant to Virtue.

The Midnight Folk by John Masefield (Macmillan, Toronto, $2.50). A whimsical story of childhood with touches of humor.

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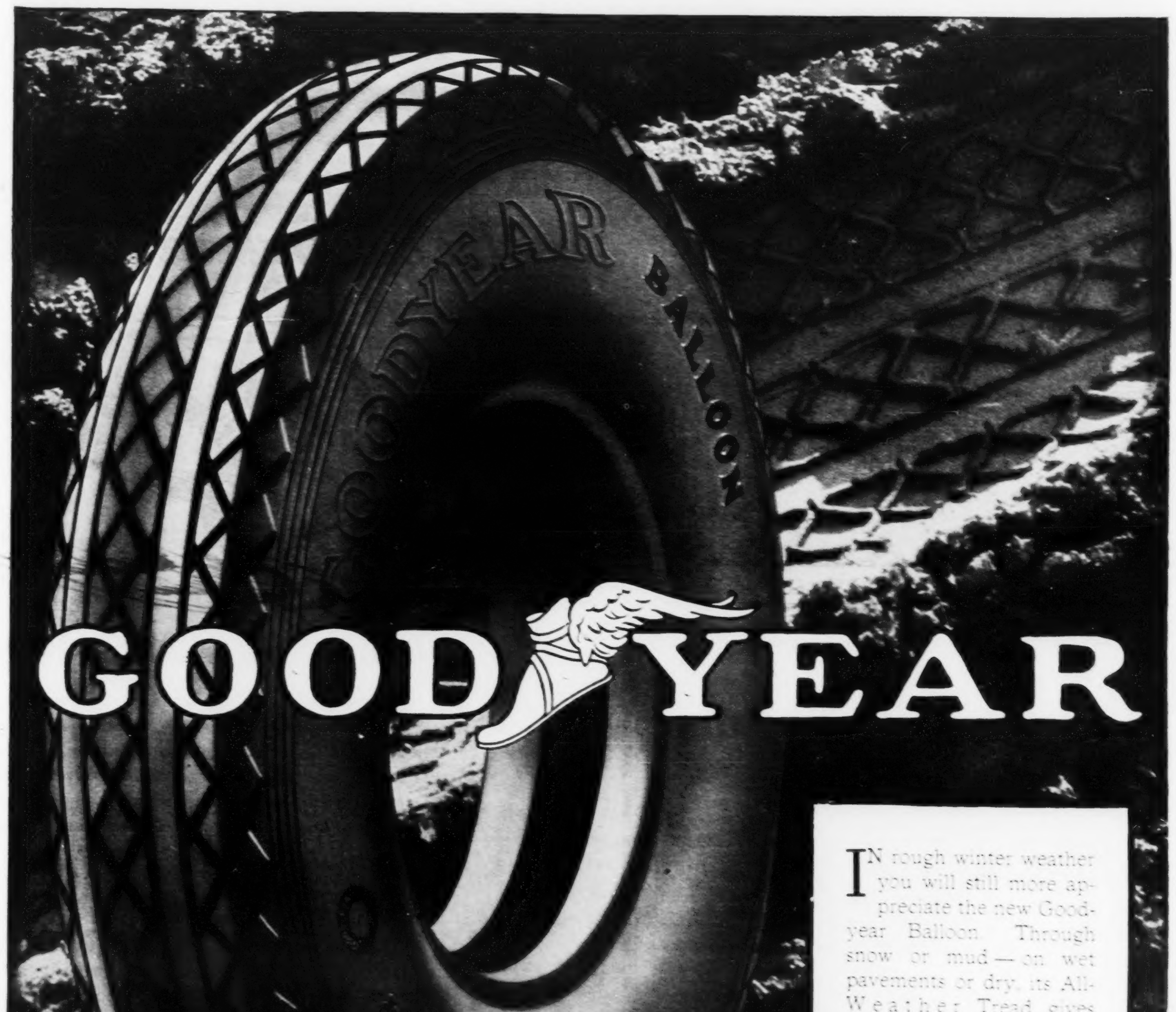

Old Dobbin in Bermuda

OLD Dobbin, fast becoming an object of curiosity in America, still holds sway in Bermuda which is one of the few countries in the world where the aroma of gasolene has not penetrated to any noticeable degree. On the whole Island which is only twenty-six miles long and two miles wide, there are not more than fifteen automobiles, most of them work-trucks, and all here by special grant of Parliament. All travelling that is done here is either by carriages of the victoria type, the rates of hire being fixed by the city authorities, by ferry boat or on bicycles. It is on bicycles that the average Bermudian comes and goes to and from his place of business and it is on bicycles that most of the visitors make short trips from the hotels to Hamilton. Owing to the topography of the Island, bicycling is not difficult, especially on the coral roads which are everywhere. But although the auto has not succeeded in taking the place of the horse in Bermuda, the effect of its general use elsewhere is felt here. Factories that formerly manufactured wagons and carriages are now making automobiles with the result that liverymen are finding it more and more difficult to make replacements. When the Princess livery burned here two years ago, a number of carriages were destroyed and the effect is still noticeable. Each year prospective buyers go to America in the hopes of picking up old and new carriages, but seldom do they return with their wants completely fulfilled. "Carriages just ain't no mo," said one of the old native drivers.

CROSSED ATLANTIC IN 8-TON SCHOONER

Captain Thomas Drake, an American sailor, who sailed his 8-ton schooner from Seattle, U.S.A., to London, single-handed. He is selling the shells he collected to pay his expenses. He took 52 days to cross the Atlantic, covering in all over 25,000 miles. The picture was taken at Westminster Pier.

Active Season in Nassau

NASSAU'S social activities are now well under way for its winter season, and northern tourists are beginning to arrive at their much beloved "Isle of June."

Reports from the hotels show an unusually heavy booking, indicating that this popular and unique British colony is becoming world famous—the result, no doubt, of the many advantages Nassau offers as a winter resort. Reports from the steamship companies disclose the fact that such lines as the Eastern Steamship, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Merchant Marine, Holland-American Line, Hamburg American, Munson, and others, all plan to include Nassau in their itineraries as a port of call through the months of February and March.

Nassau now boasts of three fine hotels: the stately Colonial; the magnificent, new Fort Montagu, recently built all of steel and concrete by the Bahamian government, and now operated with government supervision under the management of George Murphy, well known in Baltimore and elsewhere; and the popular old Royal Victoria, under the management of John O. Evans, whose association as manager of the Canadian Steamship hotels assures a successful season for this popular house.

Nassau is well-known for its ideal location in what has been aptly called "the American Mediterranean," and as a winter resort of extraordinary loveliness patronzied by English, Canadian, and American people. During the tourist season, its two golf links, bathing beaches, picnic grounds, drives, old Forts, and other sights of interest, afford opportunities for pleasure both by day and night. Nassau claims a yacht club of her own, the Royal Nassau Sailing Club. Cups and prizes are offered to the small, smart sailing craft that indulge in the annual regattas held under the auspices of well-known yachtsmen.

Nassau's tennis courts and golf links have long since been perfected, and are played on by some of the world's best known exponents of these games. Nassau claims one of the finest bathing beaches in the world, where both surf and still water bathing may be enjoyed. It has a safe harbor for all kinds of shipping, where one may see the world's most famous privately owned yachts, which make Nassau their annual rendezvous.

The tourist season opened with the Christmas Holidays and bids fair to extend to the middle of March or first of April. Many stay longer through the month of May to enjoy the beauties of the royal Poinciana trees, which at that time are in full and glorious scarlet bloom.

Nassau is about fifty hours sail on palatial steamers from New York; and a night's run from Miami. Nassau, capital of the island of New Providence, dates back to those early days when Spain's proud galleons ruled the seas and pirates bold made these islands and keys their stronghold, but was finally possessed by the British crown, of which it remains one of its brightest jewels.

Nassavians are ideal hosts. They know how to entertain and do it well. A word to the wise: if you are going to visit Nassau this season, make all your reservations now.

Canada Through an Artist's Eyes

IT IS hard to talk in anything but superlatives of Canada, but in giving an "impression" it is necessary to choose a definite side of life and have a definite point of view, writes Kathleen Shackleton in the London "Daily Express."

I went to Canada as an artist, to seek out and try to record the human element behind the building of the Dominion.

What impressed me most was the vision displayed by certain inspired individuals and large organizations in the handling of this problem of "nationality."

And the special method employed in which I have such faith is the encouragement of national folk-song and handicraft festivals for all races in all the provinces.

Anyone familiar with the post-war conditions in Europe may remember that the donning of even a "national costume" in many cases was a political gesture, the event of a peasant dance taking place in some villages a protest against the existing form of Government.

In some cases "festivals" were just the spontaneous reaction of peoples who had suffered from a superimposed nationality, a sort of "just out of School" hilarity.

Now the "powers that be" in Canada have taken a lesson from Europe, and "national consciousness" is a word one rarely hears in the Dominions, though the practical expression of all that it means in the best sense is encouraged.

In other words, despite the efforts of certain isolated individuals with a worn-out axe to grind, no one is trying to force any one to be Canadian. But the sympathy and understanding displayed to the individual desires and habits are leading to a voluntary adoption of Canadian nationality by hundreds of the various settlers in the Dominion.

In Winnipeg I attended the "spring festival" of the Ukrainian colony. Night after night in a large theatre I saw a ballet and heard songs that would have drawn crowded houses in London.

Beautiful girls wearing the dresses that had long been in their family, danced to music played by the men of their own race. No touring company "dressed up as Russians" to amuse blase city dwellers of strange lands were they, but people living their daily life in their own way, and at night expressing their own sense of beauty and recognition of the changes of nature by song and dance . . . . . The consequence of all this is that the settlers are going cheerfully about their work quite satisfied that the machine of government at Ottawa should be constructed on the good old British specifications, and, except in certain questions of religious rules, rarely feeling the necessity for asserting "national rights."

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White Star liner *Adriatic* February 25, and the new *Laurentic* March 6.

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THE HYDRAULIC BRAKE CO.
Automobile Topics, October 1, 1927.

The Reo Flying Cloud was the first car to have these brakes.

It appeared in January, 1927. We said then that *we* thought these were the best brakes any car, regardless of price, ever had.

Now comes the Hydraulic Brake Company, which makes other types of brakes than the Internal Hydraulic, but they know, as engineers know, which are the better.

They make tens of thousands more sets of external hydraulic brakes than they do of these internal hydraulics, yet they endorse the latter as the "best."

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The best proof of this claim to the "world's best brakes" is a test that you make for yourself. So we hope you will ask for a demonstration. We want you to take a Flying Cloud out on slippery, greasy roads or streets. We want you to learn for yourself how swiftly, yet gently, they halt you in a straight line when you must STOP.

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MUSIC & DRAMA

for a musical career in Toronto under Campbell McInnis. Mr. Auld had many opportunities to appear in public in his native town of Guelph, where his family of Scotch ancestry is well-known, and in the neighboring communities. He then spent three seasons in New York, studying under Edgar Scholfield and Ellmer Zoller, singing frequently at private functions and in several of the large New York churches. His debut in that city in the spring of 1925 was received with enthusiasm by the critics. During the winter of 1925 and 1926 Mr. Auld continued his musical studies in New York, appearing as a soloist and in recital. In the summer of 1926 Mr. Auld went to Paris, where he has coached song literature with Jean Perier of the Opera-Comique, and has continued his studies of French and French literature. During the season Mr. Auld has been much in demand at private musicales and soirees and in November made his European debut in Paris. His coming concert will be open to the public.

*

EVA GEBIRTIG and Lillian Levy are presenting an interesting programme of works for two pianos in the Concert Hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music on Tuesday evening, January 24th. The programme opens with the Mozart Fantasy in C minor, followed by Andante and Variations, Op. 46, Schumann, Introduction; Romance; from the Rachmaninoff Suite, Op. 17, a group of small pieces by Germaine Tellefair. Fox Trot (four hands, one piano) the Brahms Waltzes, Op. 52 and Scherzo, Op. 87 of Saint-Saens. The assisting artist will be Irma Zeidler, soprano, with Aglaia von Kunits at the piano.

*

AT MASSEY HALL on Thursday evening, January 26th, the National Chorus of Toronto will present its twenty-fifth annual concert. For a quarter of a century, under the inspired direction of Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., its founder, the National Chorus has been identified with choralism of the purest quality, and its programmes, which have always stressed the works of the major British composers, have proved a source of musical delight to Toronto concert-goers. The program for this concert, which is in the nature of an Anniversary event, will embrace the most popular numbers that the Chorus has given in the past. In addition, Miss Sophie Braslau, the famous contralto, has been engaged as the assisting artist and will be heard in a number of fascinating selections calculated to reveal to the highest degree the rich emotional warmth of her voice and her great power for interpretation.

*

THE annual announcements of the Mendelssohn Choir, which have just been published for the coming concerts on the 16th, 17th and 18th February, indicate four very attractive programmes for Toronto music lovers. The Society will again have the co-operation of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under its distinguished conductor, Mr. Fritz Reiner, who has already established himself as a favorite here and in American musical centres. The Thursday evening programme will be of a varied character, Dr. Fricker having revived Brahms' "Song of the Fates," and the "Sanctus" from the Bach B Minor Mass; also a number of unaccompanied motets of Bach, Purcell and Parry. The soloist will be Mr. Tudor Davies, the well-known English tenor who made such a favorable impression last season. He will sing two groups of Wagnerian numbers. The orchestra will present Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C Minor (Reiner arrangement). On Friday evening there will be two important works, Handel's "Acis and Galatea" and Bantock's Omar Khayyam, both for soloists, chorus and orchestra. The soloists are Miss Ethyl Hayden, soprano, Mr. Tudor Davies, tenor, and Mr. Earl Spicer, baritone. For the Saturday matinee Mr. Reiner will present the music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Mendelssohn, Strauss' "Dance of the Seven Veils," and the following Wagner numbers, "The Ride of the Valkyries," Wotan's "Farewell and Fire Music," Prelude to "Lohengrin," and the Prelude to "The Meistersinger." For the final concert on Saturday evening a brilliant and varied programme has been drawn up, including two orchestral novelties, choruses unaccompanied and works for chorus and orchestra.

*

MISS EDYTHE SHUTTLEWORTH, dramatic soprano, who returned this month to Toronto after a successful Western tour, has accepted a ten-week concert engagement under the auspices of American Universities.

SOPHIE BRASLAU
The famous contralto appearing with the National Chorus at Toronto, Dr. Albert Ham, conductor, in its twenty-fifth annual concert at Massey Hall, Thursday evening, January 26th.

NEW ZEALAND AUSTRALIA
Via Honolulu and Suva
The new and well appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.
"Niagara" (20,000 Tons) Feb. 8 Apr. 4
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For fares, etc., apply to all Railway and Steamship Agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

CANADIANA

NOTE of distress in the "Miscellaneous" column of the Barrie (Ont.) "Northern Advance":

LOST—A police baton, on Elizabeth Street, Saturday night, December 31. Finder please leave at Police Office. Reward.

*

CASE of extremity recorded by the slightly astonished Flesherton (Ont.) "Advance":

Master J. P. Stewart lost a ten-dollar bill on the street in Ceylon last Saturday, but through the extreme honesty of Mr. Alex. Knox, of Ceylon, it was restored to him.

*

THE esteemed Cobourg (Ont.) "Saturday Post" posts a warning:

A woman at St. Paul, Minn., while crossing the street was struck by an automobile. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital, where twins, a boy and a girl, were born. This ought to be accepted as a warning by careless pedestrians.

*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Guelph (Ont.) "Mercury" on a pressing subject:

Dear Sir—Amongst the items of a late paper of the city of St. Thomas, I note that exception is taken to what they term "The delapidated state of the Bible," used in their Police Court. For years the leaves have had to be tied on with strings, and the pages are yellow and tan. But in their case they have a vestige of the Bib'e left, and are in a better position than in a court in the United States as I not'ced in an American paper. When at a court sitting the Bible could not be found for the witness, one of the Court officials came to the rescue and said that he saw the magistrate's dog chewing it up. The magistrate then to settle the question and to proceed with the business of the court, said: "Well, let the witness kiss the dog." Watch the magistrate's dog, to evade any similar occurrence.

Now that our elections are over, the first duty of our Chief Magistrate, the Mayor, should be to see that our police court is provided with a respectable Bible.

*

THE difficulties that beset a public service, as reported by the Fort Saskatchewan (Alta.) "Record":

The fire department had its first run of the season on Tuesday, the occasion being a chimney fire at the residence of George Cranston. Fortunately no damage was done. The fire apparatus would have made better time going to the scene of operations if it had not been hampered by a half dozen human anchors enjoying a free ride on the back of the chemical and impeding the speed of the car providing the power.

*

STUDENTS of the Manitoba University thwarted in the pursuit of higher education, according to the alert Canadian Press:

Swift will be the end of the career of university students who make any attempt to witness the hanging of Earle Nelson, the "dark strangler." They will be expelled, according to a warning issued by authorities of Manitoba University.

Buildings of the Manitoba University overlook the Provincial jail yard, where the gallows will be erected. The university authorities claim to have learned that a number of students were making plans to reach the upper windows and roof of one of the buildings, where they could witness proceedings in the jail yard.

*

THE ultimate in normalcy revealed in the columns of Brussels (Ont.) "Post":

Stanley Purvis, Lot 29, Con. 6, last week found a young pig which had 2 noses and 2 tongues on one head, but the pig was normal every other way. The pig was dead when Mr. Purvis found it.

*

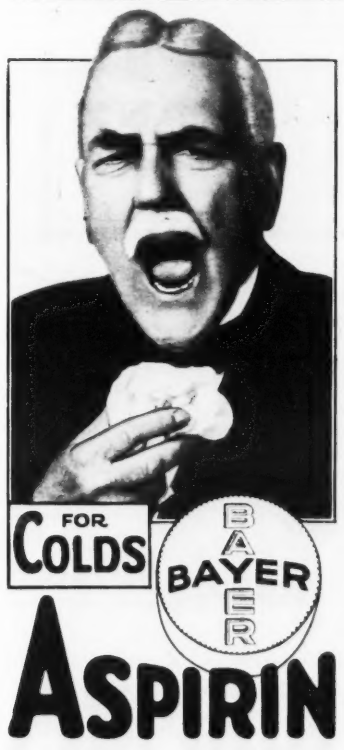
Saskatchewan's extension of farm lands has been greater than that of any other province in Canada, according to the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces. There was a marked increase in the areas of occupied farm lands, improved farm lands, field crop acreage and fallow acreage. Saskatchewan's share represents 60 per cent. of the whole, with over 100,000 occupied farms. In the fifteen-year period ending in 1926 Manitoba's farm growth was 9,600; Alberta's 16,571 and Saskatchewan's 22,774.

*

The Reds have the only self-perpetuating political doctrine. It keeps people poor and poverty keeps them Red.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

*

A Wisconsin girl has killed a bear with a rolling-pin, but we doubt that the feat will bring her a single offer of marriage.—*Columbus Dispatch.*



To break a cold harmlessly *and in a hurry* try an Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

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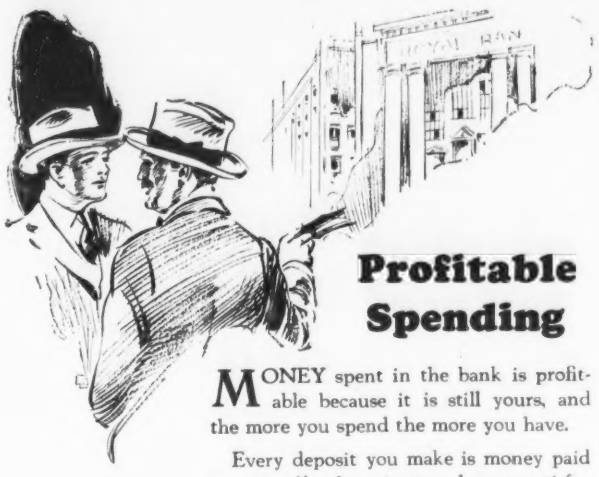
JOHN GILBERT
Who plays with Greta Garbo in "Love," the film version of "Anna Karenina" at the Uptown beginning Saturday, January 14th.



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"SATURDAY NIGHT" COT IN QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULAR CHILDREN, WESTON, ONT.

Herbert is seven years of age. There are two other children of the family also in the Queen Mary Hospital, Edna, aged nine years and William, aged five years. The father is said to have been "gassed" and an uncle, who lived with the children, died of tuberculosis. With such an environment the children could not escape infection, but fortunately an early diagnosis brought the children under treatment with the prospect of recovery. Herbert is an exceedingly bright child and is looking forward to the opening of School in the New Year when he hopes to enroll as a pupil.

What Is a Map Grid?

WHEN we were at school and our lesson in geography was to copy a map from the school text book, we would very often start off by marking a set of squares on the map in the book. Then by placing a similar set of squares on the sheet of paper on which our map was to be drawn, we could readily draw it by copying the outlines of the printed map square by square. The system of using squares on maps was thus well recognized by common usage in school life, and although it was not thought of particularly in that connection it was really a system of map referencing.

The same system of squares has been used for many years for map reference purposes by publishers of guide books and general maps. Each square, for convenience, would be designated by a number or by a number in combination with a letter of the alphabet. This combination would be obtained by marking the strips of squares in one direction with a letter and those in the other direction with a number, the squares having such designations as A7, D9, etc. This method, owing to its simplicity, soon became very popular, and resulted in great convenience to the map user.

In order that they might be easily used for reference purposes, it became a common practice for topographical map sheets to be squared off in like manner. For purposes of administration and for other purposes, it is most desirable to have a system such that when a name is given there can be no mistaking the place or feature that is referred to. If you have a map which is squared and wish to write to someone who has a similar map, there can be little possibility of a mistake if you quote the name of the map sheet and then, in referring to the feature in question, state it is a certain square.

One difficulty, however, with the usual squaring system is that the numbers of the squares are only good for one particular map. If you have several different maps of the same area at different scales, then it would be quite possible that the same place would be in differently numbered squares on the different maps.

The so-called "Grid" system as worked out by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, is really nothing more than a nationalized system of squares, so arranged that if any place is referred to by its two grid numbers (letters of the alphabet not being used) there can be no mistake as to its location—whether or not the name of any particular map sheet is mentioned. Thus, if there are several map sheets of the same area at different scales, then under this national grid system, the two reference numbers of any grid square would always refer precisely to the same location on the ground.

For all ordinary purposes, to say that a point lies in square 22-112 or in the northwest quarter of such a square is sufficient. But if greater precision is required, decimals can be added to the referense numbers to the ultimate practical limit, so as to identify the point exactly. Moreover, if one wishes to go further than this, the system of grid squares provides an accurate means of obtaining the distance and direction (or bearing) from one point to another. And this last mentioned possibility is not confined to two points shown upon one map sheet but may also be used to connect up points which may be shown upon adjacent sheets or upon sheets even far removed from one another. All that would be necessary to make this computation would be to know the grid square reference numbers, decimals and all, of the initial point and also of the final point, the rest being a matter of simple mathematics.

The New Marlborough House

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE will soon be ready for the occupation of the Prince of Wales. The site of the house was at one time a piece of ground attached to St. James' Palace, and used for keeping pheasants, partridges and other fowl, whence it was called the "Pheasantry." On part of this ground King Charles I. erected a chapel, which was restored for Katherine of Braganza, wife of King Charles II. Katherine erected buildings on the Pheasantry to accommodate members of her religious establishment, and the site came to be called the "Friary." Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, obtained a lease of the Friary and grounds in 1708, intending to demolish the buildings on the site and erect a new residence. The Duchess entrusted the building of the house to Sir Christopher Wren. The foundation stone was laid in May (O.S.), 1709, and the house was finished in 1711. As originally built it consisted of a rectangular block of two storeys only, with wings at the east and west ends slightly projecting to the north and south. On the north side was a courtyard flanked by lower two-storeyed wings on the east and west. It has been extended from time to time, a third storey being added in the eighteenth century by the third Duke, while the fourth Duke built a large riding school which has now been converted into a motor garage. The ambitions of the Duchess to obtain a central entrance to the house from Pall Mall were thwarted by the unfriendliness of Sir Robert Walpole, who purchased the strip of land along the front and built thereon. The front is, therefore, closed in, but the south side is distinctly more engaging. Here, enclosed by a high ivy-covered wall that screens it from the Mall, are a fine lawn with a number of elm trees, a surround of flower garden, and a shrubbery where one can still see the tiny memorial stones which Queen Alexandra placed where her pet dogs were buried. The lawn has a bird bath in the centre with a Cupid holding a fish in his arms. There are no other adornments. It was on this lawn that Queen Alexandra, then a bride, first met a considerable company of English folk, and it was here also that she took part in the last public gathering—a distribution of war medals to women workers for the nation—of her career. The Prince will entertain in the State rooms on the ground floor, but he will not upstairs, on the first floor.

An epidemic of thefts at the Zoo this summer is reported. Special precautions are being taken to protect the kangaroos from pickpockets.—*Punch.*

We hesitate to believe the report that a Los Angeles film actress has just celebrated her silver divorce.—*Punch.*

While the Gideons are placing their Bibles in El Paso's hotels, we trust that they will slip a couple to the man who makes the rates. — *El Paso Times.*

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—*Photo by W. G. Loudrum, Toronto.*

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SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

Safety for the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 14, 1928

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Bedlam to Big Business

From a Noisy, Irresponsible Crowd of Street Traders the New York Curb Develops Into an Important Security Market

By A. Weston Smith, Jr.

In "The Financial World", New York City

AMONG the more important developments during the past twenty-five years is the transition of the New York Curb Market from a crowd of noisy street traders dealing in speculative stocks of doubtful character to a security market of a degree of importance in this country second only to that of the New York Stock Exchange. This change has been almost phenomenal, and its history is unusual and picturesque.

In common with all great security markets, the New York Curb Market had its origin out of doors. Even as the London Stock Exchange was first on the sidewalks and in the coffee houses of Change Alley, the Paris Bourse on a street in Paris known as Quincampoix, the New York Stock Exchange under the old buttonwood tree, the New York Curb Market came as a result of a group of men who first met and traded in stocks outdoors at Wall Street near Hanover Street.

During the Civil War this group of Curb brokers moved to William Street between Exchange Place and Beaver Street. Trading began at eight o'clock in the morning and went on until six o'clock in the evening, and when it became too dark, it was transferred to the corridor of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel.

*

IN 1902 the New York Curb Market had moved to a new location in front of the old Mills Building at 15 Broad Street, a few steps from Wall Street. Due to the noise that the Curb brokers made, which resulted in the complaints from the tenants in the surrounding buildings, the traders were asked rather forcefully to move down the street. Thus the Curb took its stand at 24 Broad Street opposite the Wall Street Journal Building, where it remained until it moved indoors.

In 1904 the first attempt was made to segregate the Curb market by roping off a portion of the street where the traders congregated. During this period and until just before the war, the transactions were conducted by messenger boys as no means of using the telephone had been evolved. The stocks traded were for the most part of extremely speculative nature ranging from a few cents a share to around a few dollars a share. Anyone could become a broker. There was no organized body, and the brokers were under no jurisdiction of any kind. As a result, contracts to buy and sell depended upon the reliability of the individual trader.

It was not until 1908 that any effort was made to form an association of the Curb brokers. Under the leadership of "Pop" Mendels, a number of the brokers gathered together and the New York Curb Agency was formed. This was the first step in organizing the group, and it resulted in the formation in 1911 of the present New York Curb Market Association. As early as 1916 the question of going under a roof was under consideration, but hardly had the discussion of the project started before the country became involved in the World War and the plan was put aside.

It was from about 1911 to the World War that the Curb Market passed through its most picturesque and interesting period. No chronicle of this market would be complete without describing how the telephone came to be used, the colored hats worn, and the deaf and dumb language developed.

*

BY 1911 the volume of sales and the number of stocks traded had increased to such an extent that messenger boy service was found to be too slow. A few of the brokers arranged to have their clerks sit at the windows of the buildings nearby with telephones, and as sales were made they would yell the transaction or send a messenger to the clerk with a slip of paper. In the same manner the clerk would shout to the broker when he received a telephone call from the office for the purchase or sale of some stock. This resulted in a great hubbub, and neighboring tenants again complained.

The use of the telephone speeded up business to such an extent that the majority of the brokers adopted this method, and soon the windows on the first floors of the buildings were taken. This made it necessary to move upward, and finally the clerks were in the windows from the first to the fourth floors. Rentals jumped, and windows were cut first into halves, and later into quarters, with a clerk cramped into a two by four foot space surrounded by many telephones. These windows commanded rentals of from $200 to $400 a month per window. This rent included only window space, and not the room back of the window.

This wild, excited, shouting, gesticulating crowd of men with their mysterious signs and bright colored hats made one of the most picturesque sights in the financial district for a number of years. The stenographers and clerks would gather at noon hour to view the Curb Market in amusement. Sightseeing buses would arrive at regular intervals with their loads of out-of-towners, and more time was spent watching the curb brokers than in describing the old United States Treasury building where George Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States.

It was here in the open air of Broad Street, following the reopening of the financial markets after a long period of suspension in 1914, that the so-called "War Bride" stocks—copper, marine, powder, and other miscellaneous ammunition securities made very valuable by war conditions—first attracted attention.

For many reasons, including the urge of progress, the members of the Curb family finally decided that it was advisable to go under a roof. In addition to the obvious advantages of offering protection against inclement weather, such a step seemed necessary for the closer regulation of the traders and of securities, and it was desirable both for improving the mechanism of clearing security transactions and for establishing a ticker service.

(*Continued on Page* 15)

A FLYER IN SILK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am thinking of taking a little flyer in Real Silk Hosiery Mills common, as I notice that the price is way below what it used to be. Do you think this decline in price portends anything serious, or is it just market manipulation? Do you consider the stock attractive around its present figure?

H. T. G., Montreal, Que.

The price decline is due to two very sound reasons—a big drop in earnings and discontinuation of dividends. Net income of this company increased steadily from 1922 to 1925, but has slumped sharply in the past two years, being equal to only $1.85 a share on 200,000 common shares, par $10, in the year ended September 30, 1927, as compared with $2.72 a share in the preceding year and with $8.12 in the 1925 fiscal year. Hence the recent stoppage of dividends, which had been at the rate of $4 a share annually.

Reflecting these developments, Real Silk common has slumped from a 1927 high of 49 to a low of 20½, with current quotations around the 24 mark. It seems to me that the present prices quite fully discount all of the known unfavorable factors, and that, although highly speculative, the stock is not without attraction. The company has recently been changing its production from seamless to full-fashioned lines, and officials report that the readjustment is resulting in improved sales.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What is your opinion of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's common stock? Do you consider it an attractive buy? What is the return on the investment at the present price?

N. D., Fernie, B.C.

Current quotations are around 55 bid, 57 asked. This compares with a high point for 1927 of 71 and a low of 50. Dividends are now being paid on the stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, so that the yield to a purchaser at 57 is slightly over 10½ per cent. Of course this is a very attractive figure, but a prospective purchaser should bear in mind that the dividend record has been very irregular in the past. Earnings amounted to $4.29 per share in 1926, $5.54 per share in 1925 and $7.74 per share in 1923, whereas in 1924 there was a deficit of $257,940 in operating income before making any provision for taxes and dividends. Payment of dividends increased the 1924 deficit to $537,458. The company is reported to be doing reasonably well at the present time and the shares seem to have a fair amount of speculative attractiveness around the current price levels.

MONTREAL MORTGAGE AND DISCOUNT BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the 7 per cent. collateral trust twenty-year bonds of the Montreal Mortgage and Discount Company, Limited? Are they a safe investment?

A. J., Hull, Que.

If safety is the prime consideration I would not advise these bonds. The company is of only comparatively recent establishment and it is competing with other companies which have been long established in this field. The bonds are stated to be secured by the pledge of an equal amount of mortgages, or balance of sales of real property, or government or municipal securities, or cash. This means that it is impossible to say just what is behind the bonds. A further point to consider is that there is very little market for these bonds that I know of, and very likely your client would find it difficult to dispose of them again without loss should he need his money suddenly at any time.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SUDBURY DISTRICT

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would very much appreciate information regarding the new zinc developments in the vicinity of Sudbury. Is this a fairly safe speculation? What is the market price for shares, and where can they be obtained?

D. W. J., Espanola, Ont.

Deposits carrying zinc, lead, and copper are under development at Chelmsford. On the Errington mine, owned by Treadwell-Yukon, a very large tonnage of ore is assured. The grade appears to be about $15 to the ton, and although ore shoots are somewhat erratic there is good evidence of a mining enterprise of magnitude in course of being established. Shares are high, however, at $26 each, until some further idea may be gathered as to the margin of profit in sight on the grade of ore available.

Sudbury Basin has claims adjacent to Treadwell-Yukon and is also holder of a block of stock in Sherritt-Gordon Mines. Sudbury Basin may also be pretty high for a prospect around $14.50 a share. As for the other enterprises in the Sudbury district, International Nickel advanced from $40 to $85 during 1927, and is currently selling around $90. Mond advanced from $14 to $36. These advances may be sufficient for the present.

WHAT A POOL MEANS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please tell me what a pool existing in a mining stock means. I have several shares and want to know what effect this pool would have on the value of the stock.

K. C., New York, N.Y.

A pool in a mining stock means that certain of the heavy shareholders enter into a plan to keep certain blocks of stock off the market. Consequently when public demand develops, the demand may be greater than the supply and the quotations may have a tendency to advance. It is very often the case that when markets advance, the "pool" does some selling, and when markets are weak the pool may buy. This is sometimes helpful in keeping quotations on a more or less even keel.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a subscriber, may I have your opinion with regard to the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock?

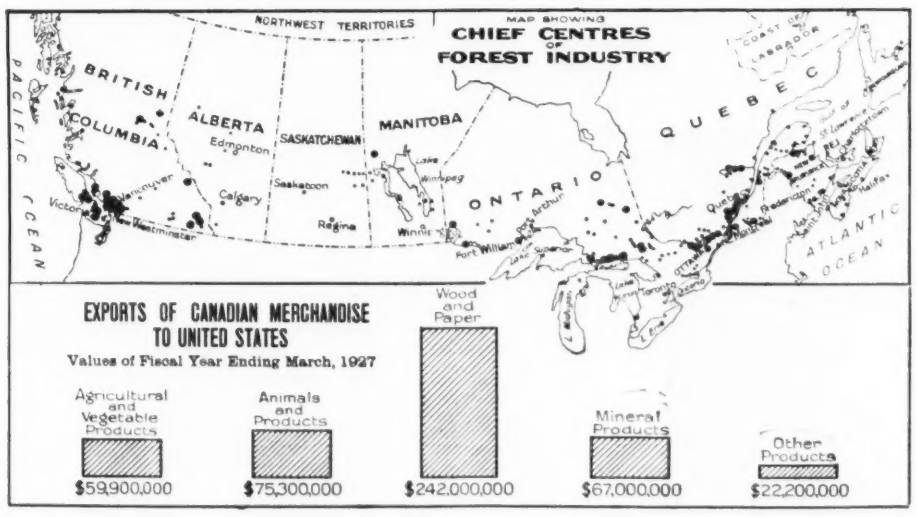
W. A. T., Vancouver, B.C.

I think this issue has considerable attractiveness. The nature of the operations of the Frontenac Oil Refining and the McColl Brothers has been such as to hold out particularly good prospects for the amalgamation. In the case of the Frontenac Oil Refineries, which was one of the newest distributors of oil and its products in Canada, operations had been confined to the province of Quebec and the Ottawa Valley, where a number of central distributing stations were established for the distribution of a new

(*Continued on Page* 14)

CANADA'S FOREST INDUSTRIES

The Bulwark of the Dominion's Trade With the United States



Canada's far flung line of forest industries stands out as perhaps the most striking feature of the Dominion's industrial landscape.

Only when one realizes what an enormous volume of commerce these forest industries support, and what a dominant role they play in keeping Canada's trade with the United States on a fairly even keel, can one clearly appreciate what a huge stake the Canadian people have in forest protection.

These hundreds of mills together form the main supporting pillar of Canada's export trade with her neighbours to the south. The mounting sales of forest products alone have enabled the Dominion in recent years to keep her trade with United States from becoming altogether lopsided. Last year Canada sold to the United States roughly $242,000,000 worth of wood and paper products, this class of goods representing more than half of the total value of our exports to that country.

How long Canada can continue to export forest products at such a rate is a question which few persons would care to try to answer, for there is a pretty unanimous agreement that the Dominion's forest resources are being steadily and rapidly depleted. In the light of this situation, efficient forest protection and management must take rank as one of Canada's commanding problems. It is a question which commands the active concern not merely of those who find employment in forest industry, or of those whose capital is invested in that field, but of every individual and institution interested in seeing that the Dominion's commercial position is maintained on an even keel.

Water Power Progress

Total Canadian Hydro-Electric Installation Doubles in Seven Years and Will Exceed Five Million Horsepower This Year

WITH a total installed capacity of more than five million horsepower assured by the middle of the present year, Canada's progress in the development of her water power resources is one of the most striking and at the same time significant signs of the times. Development of electrical energy follows a sure demand, and the fact that since 1920 this country has doubled its hydro-electric installation, is one of the most hopeful readings ever taken on the industrial barometer. Of interest to every Canadian is the report, just issued, of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, dealing with the hydro-electric record of achievement in the past year.

During the past year hydro-power equipment was installed ready for operation to the extent of more than 221,000 horse-power bringing the total installation in Canada to a figure of 4,778,000 horse-power. In addition other undertakings were advanced to such a stage that a further total of 378,000 horse-power will be in place during the first six or seven months of 1928, thus bringing the total by the middle of the year to more than 5,100,000 horse-power. The remarkable increase which has been made in the past few years is apparent when it is stated that the latter figure is just double the total installation at the end of the year 1920.

Of the activities during 1927, the most significant feature was the increase in electric transmission voltage above that of the lines in the 110,000-volt class which have been operated throughout the Dominion for many years. In this regard the Shawinigan Water and Power Company was the pioneer in constructing a line of 165,000 volts, 135 miles in length, through practically uninhabited territory to carry 100,000 horse-power from the Isle Maligne development on the Saguenay river to Quebec city and vicinity. Construction of another line of still greater voltage was begun during the year by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to transmit power more than 200 miles from the Gatineau river in Quebec to the city of Toronto and the Commission's Niagara System. This line is designed to carry more than 250,000 horse-power at 220,000 volts and is expected to be in operation during the autumn months of 1928.

*

In installations added during 1927 the province of Quebec took the lead mainly due to the activities of the Gatineau Power Company on the Gatineau river. Hydro-electric construction was also active in Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, and in Manitoba and British Columbia.

In Quebec the Gatineau Power Company completed the construction of, and brought into operation, the initial installations of its Chelsea and Farmers Rapids developments, the first of 102,000 horse-power capacity and the second 72,000 horse-power. The Company also vigorously carried forward the construction of a third development on the Gatineau river at Paugan Falls where 204,000 horse-power is being initially installed. For the benefit of these three developments, the Mercier dam creating a very extensive storage reservoir of 95,000,000,000 cubic feet was also completed and the reservoir filled early in the year under the direction of the Quebec Streams Commission. Additional to its work on the Gatineau river this Company acquired the plants and systems of the Ottawa-Montreal Power Company and the Quebec Southern Power Company, completing the enlargement of the latter's Rawdon plant on the Ouareau river from 300 horse-power to 2,150 horse-power. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company, in addition to building the 165,000-volt transmission line, placed in operation a plant of 4,000 horse-power at St. Alban on the Ste. Anne de la Perade river and started work in connection with the installation of an additional 40,000 horse-power unit at Shawinigan Falls. Other installations placed in operation in Quebec during the year included a 2,000 horse-power unit at Pont Rouge by the Donnacona Paper Company and the completion of a 2,000 horse-power development by the town of Coaticook. The largest project under construction is the 800,000 horse-power development of the Alcoa Power Company at Chute a Caron on the Saguenay river. Other projects or extensions under way are a 65,000 horse-power development by the Montreal Island Power Company on Des Prairies river near Montreal; the addition of two 10,000 horse-power units to the Canada Northern Power Company's plant on Quinze river; the addition of unit No. 11 of 45,000 horse-power to the Duke-Price development on the Saguenay river; and a 300 horse-power plant by the Cie d'Enterprises Publiques near Riviere a Pierre. Contracts have been let by the city of Sherbrooke for a new development of 5,800 horse-power at Westbury Rapid on the St. Francis river, and the Ottawa River Power Company has authorized the addition of a 25,000 horse-power unit of its development near Bryson on the Ottawa river. The Ontario Paper Company has a plant of 40,000 horse-power under way on the riviere aux Outardes.

*

The Quebec Streams Commission continued to enhance and encourage power development throughout the province through beneficial work in connection with its extensive storage reservoirs on various rivers.

In Ontario the outstanding work of the year was the commencement of construction by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the 220,000-volt transmission line to carry the 260,000 horse-power which the Commission has contracted to take from the Gatineau Power Company. Actual installations during the year included two plants at Sturgeon Falls and Moose lake on the Seine river of the Ontario and Minnesota Power Company with 10,000 horse-power and 14,420 horse-power capacities, respectively. A further plant of 13,200 horse-power at Calm lake on the same river will be completed early in 1928. The Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Company added 1,500 horse-power to its Kingston Mills plant, and smaller installations included 325 horse-power by the town of Smiths

(*Continued on Page* 15)

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GOLD & DROSS

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY

(*Continued from Page 13*)

type of gasoline, together with kerosene and fuel oil. McColl Brothers, on the other hand, have been successful refiners, distributors, wholesalers and retailers of gasolene and other products in eight provinces of the Dominion for many years. The latter company's chief products, "Red Indian" motor oil and "Marathon" gasolene, are distributed from twenty-one branches, and with the agencies which have thus been established by the McColl Company a wide market will be opened up for the Frontenac Company's chief product, "Cyclo" gasolene, while at the same time the market for McColl Brothers' products will also be widened.

The net earnings of the new company in 1928 are estimated at $1,200,000, or at the rate of 2.66 times the preferred dividend requirements. The company expects that the economies in operations to be effected and the wider distribution facilities to be available for "Cyclo" gasolene will result in increased earnings in the future, and there seems to be a reasonable basis for this belief. If these expectations regarding 1928 and future earnings are fulfilled, it means that there will be a satisfactory balance applicable to the common stock, which lends additional speculative interest to the preferred stock issue by reason of the bonus of four shares of common stock which goes with each ten shares of preferred. A point of interest to purchasers of the preferred shares is the provision that commencing with the year 1930 and annually thereafter, 10 per cent. of the annual revenues of the company available for distribution upon the common stock will be put into a sinking fund to retire the preferred stock issue.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

In the spring of 1925 I purchased sixty common shares of the Seiberling Rubber Company, doing so on the advice of a broker who said the company was soon going to begin paying dividends on the common, which would make the price go up. He proved to be wrong, as the first dividend on the common stock was not paid until December 15, 1927. I paid 28 for the stock, and as it is now quoted around 38 I'm tempted to take my profit and get out. Would you advise this or not?

M. C. N., Vancouver, B.C.

I think you might reasonably hang on to it for the present, if you don't need the money, as although at present levels of around 43 the stock is some 20 points above its 1927 low, I believe it still has attractions as a long-pull speculation. While the company is generally regarded as one of the newcomers in the automobile tire manufacturing industry, having been organized only about six years ago, it now ranks as one of the most successful of the smaller producers. Sales increased from only $7,800,000 in 1923 to $14,900,000 in 1926, and a further expansion occurred in 1927. Unlike most rubber concerns in the United States, Seiberling was not obliged to draw upon previously established reserves during 1926, when it earned $1.86 per share on the 196,896 no-par common shares. This compared with $5.50 per share in 1925 and $4.03 in 1924.

Both earnings and financial position greatly improved in 1927. For the ten months ended October 31 last, on which date the company's fiscal year now ends, net income was equal to $4.26 a share on the 218,857 common shares now outstanding. At the same time, current assets were increased from $3,828,103 to $4,511,991, and current liabilities were reduced from $966,923 to $767,766. Hence the company has recently paid an initial common dividend of $1 a share, and it is reported that the stock will shortly be placed on a regular $3 annual basis.

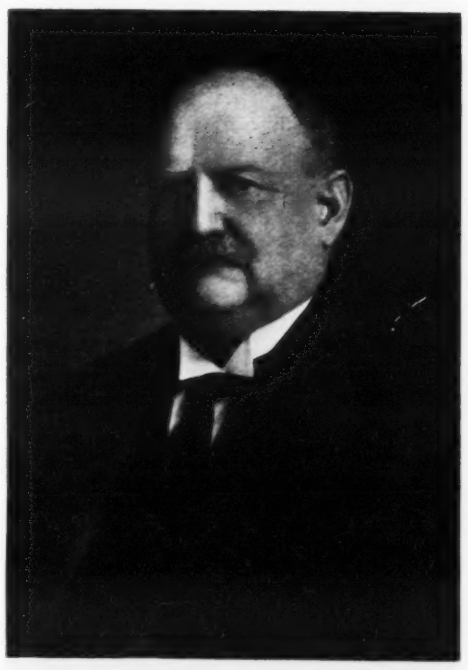
RAMORE GOLD AND CAPITAL ROUYN

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Kindly give me your opinion re purchasing shares in the new company called Ramore Gold Mines. Also, would you advise buying Capital Rouyn at the present listed price? My idea is to buy some of the cheaper mining stocks to hold for future developments.

F. A., Tillsonburg, Ont.

Ramore Gold Mines has claims in Barnet township adjoining the Brett-Trethewey on which a very rich discovery of gold has been made on surface. Work is only being started in earnest this month, and it is too soon to form an estimate of the value of shares of the operating companies. Two things are important: the rock formation is ideal for deposition of gold. Also, the surface discovery on Brett-Trethewey is highly impressive. Capital Rouyn has recently met with encouraging results. However, the shares are still very speculative.



H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P.
Vice-President Page Hersey Tubes Limited, who has been elected a Director of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Scholfield is also a Director of the Canadian Canners, Limited.

VIAU BISCUIT CORPORATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the outlook for the common stock of the Viau Biscuit Corporation? Where is this company's head office? What is the present price of the common stock and what dividends does it pay? Would you call it a good investment?

G. W. C., London, Ont.

No, I wouldn't. It is decidedly speculative. No dividends have been paid on this stock so far and it is very unlikely that the company will be in a position to pay any for quite some time to come. The Viau Biscuit Corporation is an amalgamation of two biscuit and confectionery manufacturing companies, Viau et Frere, which had been in operation since 1855, and J. Dufresne Limitee, which was founded in 1905. Its head office is in Montreal. The company's first annual report after the amalgamation covered the thirteen months ended Dec. 31, 1926, and showed that the company had earned enough during that period to pay the dividends on both issues of preference stock after a good write-off for depreciation and bad debts. This satisfactory result was achieved in spite of the fact that at the beginning of the period there were the usual difficulties incidental to co-ordinating the two businesses.

However, the company passed the dividend due on the second preference stock on March 1, 1927, and nothing has been paid on this stock since. Of course these arrears will have to be paid off before anything could be done for the common. The common stock is currently quoted around $15, which is the lowest point it has touched since the end of 1926. The highest quotation during that period was $25. The immediate outlook for the stock depends on how the company is shown to have done in 1927, and the annual report will, of course, not be available for some time yet. For some time past there has been very strong competition in the biscuit manufacturing industry in Canada, and this has naturally tended to cut down profits. However, I think the common stock might be a good speculative purchase for a long hold.

A SPECULATIVE BUNCH

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Have you any information on United Kirkland? I understand the company is under new control. What about Clifton Consolidated? The company seems to be still alive, but I haven't heard anything of it for a long time. I would also like your opinion on Engineers Holding Company as an investment.

K. A. W., Sherbrooke, Que.

Control of United Kirkland was recently purchased by a financial group in Toronto and Montreal. Work is now under contemplation. The shares are highly speculative, but with work under way there would at least be a fighting chance. Clifton Consolidated has not been very active during recent years. It was a promotion which resulted in considerable loss to the public. Just why it is being kept alive at present is difficult to understand, but may indicate some plan for revival in due time on the strength of some new effort on new property. The future, of course, is not very bright. Engineers Holding Company has a lot of ground in the prospective stage. The company is highly capitalized at 5,000,000 shares and the stock is a risky venture.

GREAT NORTHERN IRON ORE PROPERTIES

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the prospects for Great Northern Railway ore certificates. I have information that they are due for an early advance.

L. R., Hull, Que.

I imagine the company you are enquiring about is not the Great Northern Railway, but the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties. This is a trust which holds the stocks of companies controlling about 65,000 acres of land in the Missabe iron ore district of Minnesota. The revenues of the proprietary companies are derived from royalties from lessees and sales of ore, refund of advances to lessees, etc. The trust has no funded debt, while its capital stock consists of 1,500,000 beneficial interest certificates issued by trustees. The trust's report for 1926 showed current assets of $1,696,000, four-fifths of which was cash, exceeding current liabilities by $1,163,000 net working capital. The trust's mineral lands and leases were valued at $42,980,000 at the end of 1926.

Net earnings available for dividends in 1926 amounted to $1.50 per certificate, as compared with $1.75 per certificate in 1925. At the present time it appears likely that net earnings for 1927 will run to about $1.60 per certificate. The current dividend rate is $1.50 per certificate per annum, and it seems, therefore, that 1927 earnings will show only a small margin over dividend requirements. I do not see any reason, therefore, to look for any marked appreciation in price in the near future.

POTPOURRI

E. D., Montreal, Que. *LAKE ONTARIO BREWING COMPANY* stock looks to me like an attractive speculative investment for a business man. I understand that earnings are running at a very satisfactory rate. The company commenced operations on Feb. 15th last, and several months ago declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable July 15th. In October last the president of the company was quoted in press despatches as saying that earnings were such as to warrant a further distribution to shareholders, but that the directors considered it advisable to defer payment of further dividends for the present in order to conserve cash resources which would be required for the installation of the new plant in order to take care of the company's increasing business. There is no very definite information available at the present time as to earnings, but the company, as I have indicated, seems to be making good progress and the prospects appear promising.

M. K., Hamilton, Ont. I have no record of the financial condition of *COCHERAM RED LAKE*. The property is an interesting prospect on the strength of being near the Howey, but very little work other than prospecting has so far been done on the property.

N. A. M., Toronto, Ont. *APEX* is highly speculative. The old Apex Porcupine was recently reorganized into Apex Mines taking over claims in the Rouyn district in addition to the claims held in the Porcupine district. The claims held by the company are only in the prospect stage, and I would regard the shares as highly speculative.

D. R., Kamloops, B.C. The *INTERMOUNTAIN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION* seems to have made good progress during its comparatively short period of existence in Canada, but I think it is still too young a company to warrant our recommendation of its savings plan. The *NEW SOUTH WALES* and *REPUBLIC OF CHILE* bond issues you mention, while not quite in the same class as Dominion of Canada bonds, nevertheless have considerable investment value.

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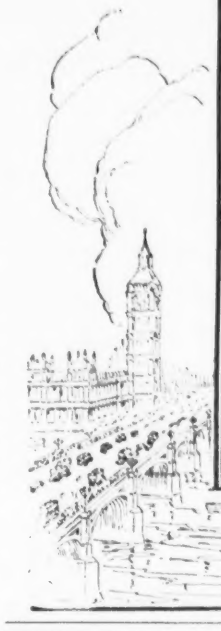

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GOLD & DROSS

M. P. M., London, Ont. *ASTORIA ROUYN* is a highly speculative issue. The property is in the prospect stage. I know nothing about plans to list the stock, and I have never found it good business to take statements too seriously that shares will be sold on the spot at one price and that it will be listed a little later at a price 50 per cent. higher. Some work has been done on the property in a moderately small way. The location adjacent to the properties you mention would not necessarily imply anything of particular value.

M. V. A., Pictou, N.S. I think *ASBESTOS CORPORATION* common has a good deal of attractiveness for a fairly long hold, but I would not like to predict that it will show a substantial advance within the next three or four months. I do not think that a dividend on the common stock can be expected for quite some time yet.

H. M. P., Sarnia, Ont. *VIPOND* is under good management and everything is being done in an effort to maintain success. The trouble has been difficulty in finding continuation of ore to depth. Just now the ore is moderately low and the profit is quite small. Good hopes are centered in a number of directions, but the outcome is speculative.

K. D. D., Fort William, Ont. I would strongly advise against an investment in the shares of the *FEDERATED INVESTMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.* The proposals of this company, as announced in its prospectus, seem altogether too ambitious and visionary to make the proposition a very hopeful one from the investor's standpoint. In forming the various subsidiary companies named in the prospectus the company is proposing to enter highly competitive fields in which there are already many strongly entrenched companies possessed of wide resources and having experienced and able management. You already have some very speculative holdings in the shares of the *WRIGHT FLEXIBLE MOTORS, LIMITED,* and I think it would be highly unwise to increase your commitment by purchasing shares of the Federated Investment Company of Canada, Limited, the first purpose of which is stated to be the financing of the Wright Flexible Motors, Limited. The chances for success of the latter are very slim, in my opinion.

P. S., Welland, Ont. If a pool should be permitted to break in *ABANA* on March the 1st, it might result in a serious break in quotations. The demand for the stock on the open market does not appear to be heavy enough to absorb any large quantity of stock at present. The outlook at the property is interesting, but still in the highly speculative stage. *APEX* is an uncertain prospect brought to life on the strength of a reorganization and with outlook not any too bright. The gold discovery in Barnet is owned by *BRETT-TRETHEWEY MINES,* a newly incorporated company. J. B. Tyrrell and associates are involved and are installing a mining plant. The surface showing is extremely rich, but officials prefer to carry work underground before making definite committments. The rock formation is entirely favorable.

R. H. H., Fort William, Ont., and *B. D., Toronto, Ont.* *RIBAGO* has a small plant in operation and is doing lateral work at 110 feet in depth. Some interesting mineralization is in evidence. The property, however, is still in the prospect stage, and I could not hazard an opinion as to which way the market will go. I would expect to see quotations for Ribago influenced either up or down accordingly as the general market for mining shares may move.

W. E. H., Forest River, N.D. I have no record of *BLUE BIRD NUMBER 2,* said to be situated in the Long Lake section of central Manitoba. I have made inquiries of mining men very familiar with all sections there, but have also failed to locate the property. There are interesting prospects in that section at present, but with the degree of success quite uncertain.

E. J. C., Toronto, Ont. *LASALLE-QUEBEC* has claims situated on the east side of Dufault Lake. The claims appear to be interesting from the point of view of prospecting, but with pretty uncertain value when measured in terms of valuation spread over a large number of shares. The stock would be highly speculative even at low quotations.

Bedlam to Big Business

(Continued from Page 13)

THROUGH the efforts of a committee the property of the old American Bank Note Company on Greenwich Street was finally obtained and a handsome and commodious building costing $3,000,000 was formally opened on June 27, 1921. The evolution was so rapid that the knowledge of the public had not kept pace with it, and there was much in the way of favorable comment when the Curb moved into its own building.

Prior to the announcement of plans of a new building, the seats on the New York Curb Market had been $250 with 500 membership. To help defray the cost of the new building, each member was required to buy $1,500 of stock in the New York Curb Realty Associates, Incorporated, which company became the owner of the building. The tension and anticipation of the new exchange building quickly advanced the prices of seats to $6,000.

To raise additional funds, 50 memberships were created at $6,500, including $1,500 for the realty stock, and the Curb received five times as many applications, with the result that seats jumped to $8,000, when the new building opened.

Post-war conditions and the slump and many war boom favorites were reflected in the price of Curb seats which dropped to $3,750 in 1923. Since that time, however, there has been a steadily upward trend in the price of seats from around $37,500 at the close of 1925 to $67,000 at the present time.

While the records available regarding the New York Curb date back only to the opening of its own building, the following comparisons are interesting and indicate the rise of importance and substantialness of the present market. In 1921 some 1,000 issues of stocks and bonds were traded of which about 30 per cent. were of the cheaper class selling under $1.50 a share. The volume of shares traded was under 200,000 shares per day. Now, in 1927, some 1,700 issues are dealt in, of which less than 10 per cent. are of the "penny" class, the balance averaging above $60 a share. The volume of shares traded often exceeds 500,000 shares per day.

The large increase in sales in recent years has largely come about because of the associate members of which there are 1,000. These members, who have certain privileges and are under supervision of the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Market, are located all over the United States and foreign countries, and about one-half are also members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Changes and improvements of the foremost importance have occurred during the indoor life of the New York Curb Market. Perhaps one of the greatest strides made which has done much to popularize the exchange all over the country was the inauguration of ticker service which now covers New York City, and extends to Jersey City, Newark, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Toronto. A further development during the present year has been the extension of ticker service to the Pacific coast.

The Curb is now very particular as to its quotations. They may be made only at the place fixed for trading, must be made openly, and are put on the ticker by an exchange employee. The ticker is operated on the floor of the exchange, and the recording of transactions is but a few seconds away from that of the actual sale, and it is, therefore, practically simultaneous with the trade. The utmost publicity is thereby given to operations.

A clearing system has been established, which is now clearing about 325 issues, and a loan post for borrowing stocks has been created on the floor, which affords loaning privileges to many Curb stocks not hitherto enjoying such advantages. Bankers have recognized the progress made by the New York Curb Market, in that collateral loans against Curb issues have become less difficult to obtain. Most of the large banks in the East now accept Curb names on certificates that are cleared through the Clearing House of the New York Curb Market.

In addition to the physical changes designed to give the public more efficient service, the Curb through its Constitution, rules for trading, and jurisdiction over members and their accounts has evolved an organization in which the investor receives the maximum protection. Its Constitution, resembling to a large extent that of the New York Stock Exchange, establishes a method of operation whereby the highest standards of trading ethics are set up and maintained.

The listing requirements have been consistently and continually made more stringent. Details of listing conform more and more with those of the New York Stock Exchange. No stock is admitted to trading until the company's financial condition and personnel have been scrutinized by the Committee on Listing, assisted by its technical staff.

The "penny" oil and mining stocks, which once predominated, have largely been stricken from the list. Trading today is mostly centred around high-class industrials, public utilities, railroads, shares of representative oil companies, and domestic and foreign bonds. In quality and investment merit, many Curb stocks are deserving of consideration, and attention has been directed toward them, as there are numerous investments of first rank, and others of medium grade which offer opportunities to the most discriminating investor.

The total par value of the stocks dealt in is now more than $14,000,000,000 in addition to 250,000,000 shares without par value. The yearly turnover averages 125,000,000 shares of stock and $500,000,000 worth of bonds. These figures do not suffer by comparison with other exchanges, and indicate the vitally important part which the New York Curb Market now plays in business and industrial life.

Water Power Progress

(Continued from Page 13)

Falls and 75 horse-power by the town of Streetsville. Among the developments under construction is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's development at Alexander Landing on the Nipigon river which when completed in 1929 will have an installation of 54,000 horse-power. The 56,250 horse-power plant of the Spruce Falls Company at Smoky Falls on the Mattagami river was well advanced, and the International Nickel Company of Canada is commencing the installation of 28,200 horse-power on the Spanish river.

In New Brunswick the Saint John River Power Company made rapid progress on the construction of its 80,000 horse-power development at Grand Falls on the St. John river. The New Brunswick Power Commission made an extensive investigation of the forty-mile reach of the St. John river between Woodstock and Hawkshaw which gives promise of providing a further development on that river of 30,000 continuous horse-power. Similar investigations were made on the same river by the Saint John River Power Company, and on the Nipisiguit river the Bathurst Company carried on investigations at the Rough Waters site near the mouth. Two tidal power projects are also under investigation on the bay of Fundy in New Brunswick.

In Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Power Commission completed the construction of the 8,000 horse-power Sandy Lake development of its St. Margaret Bay system. The Commission also carried on numerous investigations including a project of 3,000 horse-power at lake Ainslie in Cape Breton, a proposed tidal power project at Amherst Point on the bay of Fundy, and investigations of the complete utilization of the Liverpool and Medway rivers. The Bridgetown Electric Light Company added 315 horse-power to its plant at Bloody Brook, while the Avon River Power Company has under construction a second hydro-electric plant at Avon River Falls of 4,300 horse-power. The town of Middleton has storage dams under construction on the Nietaux river and the Gaspereau River Light, Heat and Power Company has work under way in connection with the diversion of water from the Avon river to its plant at White Rock on the Gaspereau.

In Prince Edward Island the Montague Electric Company completed a hydro-electric development of 160 horse-power on the south branch of the Montague river.

(Continued on Page 22)

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Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

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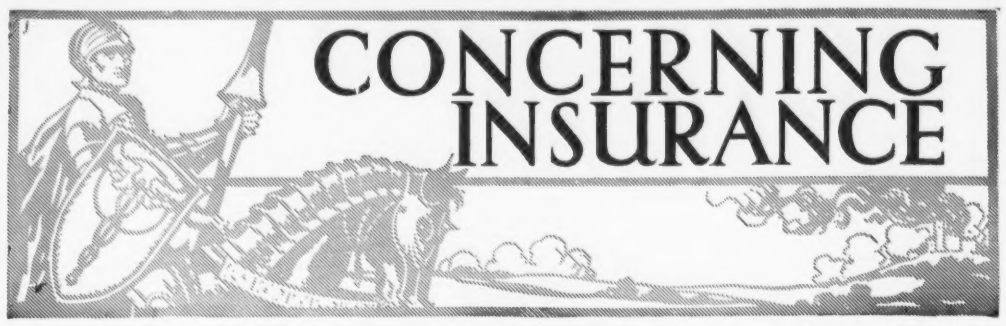

Action in Quebec to Cancel Charter of Canadian National Insurance Co.

THE Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec has entered action in the Superior Court for cancellation of the letters patent issued in 1925 to the Canadian National Insurance Company. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and it is claimed that some of the declarations contained in the application for letters patent were not in accordance with the facts. Ovide Mayrand, K.C., is acting for the Attorney-General's department in the case. The trial of the action will likely take place this month. This is the company promoted by A. J. Walker-Greig, whose activities have received considerable attention in these columns. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have been repeatedly advised to leave the stock of the Canadian National Insurance Co. alone.

Terms of Royal Exchange Absorption of Motor Union

IN CONNECTION with the acquirement by the Royal Exchange Assurance of the Motor Union Insurance Co., Limited, the following circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Motor Union by Mr. H. F. Baker, general manager and secretary of that company:

I am instructed to inform you that the directors of this Company in their individual capacities have entered into a provisional agreement with the *Royal Exchange* Assurance, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1720, for the sale of their personal holdings of ordinary shares in this Company, and that a similar opportunity is afforded to you as an ordinary shareholder to sell your shares at the same price per share as the directors are prepared to accept.

The terms of this provisional agreement may be summarized as follows:

(1) The price to be paid is the sum of £9 15s., payable in cash, for each fully-paid £1 ordinary share, such price to include all profits for the current year;

(2) This offer is conditional upon the holders of such a percentage of the issued ordinary shares as may be satisfactory to the purchaser transferring their shares to the purchaser;

(3) In order to ensure a continuity of purpose and of interests in the operations of the *Motor Union* the *Royal Exchange* Assurance has agreed that the directors of the *Motor Union* shall remain in office for the next five years at their present fees;

(4) It is agreed that the whole of the staff of the *Motor Union* shall remain as heretofore;

(5) If the requisite number of shares is not transferred to the *Royal Exchange* Assurance it has the right to end the negotiations;

(6) Shareholders who accept this offer will be required, pending the transfer of their shares to the purchaser to vote in general meetings as the purchaser may direct.

Aviation Insurance Covered Lindbergh's Flight to Mexico

ON HIS recent flight from Washington to Mexico City, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh was protected by aviation insurance. His plane was covered by the Independence companies of Philadelphia against all the risks of fire, accident, public liability and property damage.

This is not the first time that the Colonel has insured the "Spirit of St. Louis". On his hop from California to New York, preceding his trans-Atlantic flight, he carried insurance coverage, and when, after his return from Paris, he made an extended tour of the country in the interest of aviation, his plane was again insured. These policies also were provided by the Independence companies.

Actions Against Supreme Commander Fraser of Woodmen

RECENTLY we chronicled the organization of a new life insurance company by officials of the Woodmen of the World, a fraternal society. Two suits have now been entered against W. A. Fraser, Supreme Commander of the fraternal, at Lincoln, Neb., in connection with the formation of the life insurance company, which has a Delaware charter and is called the Globe Life Insurance Co. W. B. Price, a former officer of the fraternal, and two other members, are seeking to restrain the officers of the Globe Life from operating with Woodmen funds. The second suit would compel annulment of a series of deeds and mortgages through which the title of the home office building in Omaha of the Woodmen was transferred to the Woodmen Building Company. Mr. Price charged that the price made in the transfer was inadequate and brought personal profit to Mr. Fraser and his fellow officers.

In the first named suit charges were made that Mr. Fraser, having

T. A. RUSSELL
President of Willys-Overland, Limited, who has announced a new series of Whippet Models, with substantial price reductions.

failed to secure permission to organize the Globe Life in Nebraska, went to Delaware to carry out their plans, and put $2,000,000 of Woodmen funds into the company, investing only a small sum themselves. Mr. Price claims that the extinction of the fraternal is the ultimate aim of Mr. Fraser.

Sprinklers, Hydrants and Fire Alarms for Motion Picture Properties

MOTION picture producers have in many cases installed elaborate fire detection and fire protection systems on their valuable properties. In a recent interview, Carl E. Milliken, secretary of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, tells of some of these projects as follows:

"One studio in Hollywood — the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—has installed a sprinkler system that cost more than $200,000. It supplies every office and storeroom as well as the 14 stages on the lot. The main supply reservoir is situated in the west end of the Culver City property and holds 600,000 gallons, more than the entire reservoir supply of Culver City itself. This is the main fire protection unit and it supplies two pumps capable of discharging 3,000 gallons a minute at 120 pounds pressure.

"A 14-inch pipe line connects with the pumps to deliver the water to the main body of the lot. This pipe line is more than 4,000 feet in length and from it the water is turned through eight, six and four-inch lines to the various points of termination. The reserve tank on the lot is supplied at the rate of 600 gallons per minute from the Culver City supply, requiring 16 hours to fill. With both tanks operating the reservoir alone, it would take three hours to empty the tank, and with the Culver City supply adding to the reservoir at the same time, the pumps will run for more than four hours before being exhausted.

"Aside from the main supply reservoir, a reserve tank has been erected. It stands 111 feet from the ground to the bottom of the tank and holds 100,000 gallons of water. In addition, a fire department has been organized ready for instant use.

"This is what one company alone has done. The others are acting accordingly. At Warner Brothers Studio, every section of the studio has a number allotted to it. This number is blown by the fire whistles. The workmen rush to the spot designated. The fire apparatus, under the direction of a city fireman at all times, consists of large hoses in every 10,000 square feet of space, fire extinguishers in every branch of the buildings, and a sprinkler system above the garage. No smoking is allowed in any enclosed part of the studio and anyone breaking this law is liable to instant expulsion. No automobiles, moreover, are allowed in the driveways.

"First National Studios," Governor Milliken added, "has a complete sprinkler system with huge reservoirs. Eleven fire plugs are reached by large mains and there are 6,751 feet of eight-inch piping, 2,079 of six-inch and more than 6,000 feet of smaller piping. Forty-two low pressure and 12 high pressure hydrants are maintained and full equipment in the shape of hose, nozzles and fire extinguishers are available for immediate use. In addition, there are four master stations for the A. D. T. system and 31 tour boxes. Ten fire alarm boxes are provided."

Only by cataclysmic disturbances could the studio be placed in a position where it would not be amply protected against danger to life and property by fire.

Why Spend Money for Fire Resistive School Buildings?

IT HAS been pointed out that while fire resistive school buildings mean a lot of money, it should be remembered that in a pile of gold pieces a mile high, not one of them can climb on your knee and say: "Daddy, I love you."

Good Definition of Insurance in Old English Law

THE following quaint sentence occurs in a statute of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1601, the first time that the subject of insurance is referred to in English law books. It expresses the fundamental principle of insurance, sanctioned by the experience of the centuries since:

"By means of a Policy of Insurance it cometh to pass that upon the loss or perishing of any ship there followeth not the undoing of any man, but the loss lighteth rather easily upon many than heavily upon few."

Backing Yourself in Life's Gamble

LIFE is more or less of a gamble, but the prudent person who is adequately insured may face it with confidence in the knowledge that he is backed both ways.

Waters of Affliction Canalized by Insurance

IT HAS been claimed that insurance to a large extent canalizes for us the waters of affliction which otherwise might overwhelm us; or, to change the metaphor, it spreads a golden net under the tight rope of existence.

Landing a Job in An Insurance Office

"IF YOU collect this money," said the insurance agent, "I will give you a regular job."

To the agent's astonishment, the young man returned in half an hour with the money.

"How did you do it?" he gasped.

"I told him," said the young man, "that if he didn't pay me I would tell all the other creditors that he had paid."

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor Concerning Insurance:

After paying premiums on an accident and sickness policy for twelve years, I had a claim last year, and now the company will not renew the insurance, though I was told by the agent that I was entitled to renewal at the same rate each year up to age 55. If a company is only willing to continue to carry the insurance of those who have no claims, and can cut you off as soon as you collect anything under a policy the company should certainly be able to make a lot of money out of the business, but of what value is that sort of insurance to the public? Has the company the right to drop you as soon as you begin to get anything back from it for all the money you have paid in the past?

A. D., Montreal, Que.

There is no provision in the ordinary accident and sickness policy which entitles the policyholders to a renewal of the policy each year at a certain premium rate or at any rate. In fact there is no provision which compels the company to carry the risk for even a full year, though the premium has been paid for a full year, as the company may cancel the policy at any time by due notice and a return of that part of the year's premium which has not been earned. If cancelled at the end of six months, for example, one-half the year's premium would have to be returned. This privilege of cancellation is given by the insurance law to both policyholder and company, but if cancelled by the policyholder the company is entitled to charge the policyholder the customary short rate for the time the policy has been in force. While the agent

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may have told you that you had a hard and fast contract under which the premium could not be increased until age 55, this would not bind the company. To be binding such a statement would have to be made by someone with authority to bind the company. It is only under a non-cancellable policy, and not under the ordinary policy, that the policyholder has the right of yearly renewal in accordance with the terms of the non-cancellable provision in the policy. The power to cancel an ordinary policy at any time does not, of course, relieve the company of any liability under the policy existing at the time of cancellation.

*

Editor Concerning Insurance:

I have a policy with the Ancient Order of Foresters and have been wondering whether I should let it go, and take out one with a regular insurance company, though I believe this society is different from the ordinary fraternal. Would you advise making the change?

L. N., Hamilton, Ont.

By no means. You have a regular legal reserve closed contract, the same as is issued by the old-line life insurance companies, and it would mean a loss to you to drop it and take out another policy. The Ancient Order of Foresters is regularly licensed by the Dominion Insurance Department and maintains reserves on its business on the Om (5) 3½ per cent. basis. Its total assets at the end of 1926 were $1,423,062, while its total liabilities were $1,229,059, leaving a surplus over all liabilities, including reserves, of $194,005. The total income in 1926 was $267,772, while the total disbursements were $132,904, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $134,868. In the life insurance contract, provision is made for cash surrender value, paid up insurance, or extended term insurance after three years' premiums are paid. All holders of participating policies share in the surplus, surplus being distributed on completion of five-year periods from date of issue.

*

Editor Concerning Insurance:

What do you think of the stock of the Western Empire Life Insurance Co. of Winnipeg? I understand the company has been in business about ten years, but is not paying a dividend. Is the stock readily marketable and would you look upon it as good collateral? I understand the stock is $25 per share paid up.

T. D., Vancouver, B.C.

This company started in business in 1912, and paid a 6 per cent. dividend for the four years, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, but none since. At the end of 1926, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the authorized capital was $1,000,000, of which $925,000 had been subscribed and $223,416.80 paid up, in addition to which there had been paid in as premium on stock the sum of $155,925.98. The total assets were $1,109,055.35, while the total liabilities except capital were $876,525.46, showing a surplus as regards protection of policyholders of $232,529.90. Deducting the paid-up capital, leaves a surplus as regards shareholders of $8,365.16. That is, the paid up capital is shown to be intact, and in addition there is a surplus of $8,365.16. The business in force was $8,483,051. The total receipts in 1926 were $294,359.41, while the expenses of management were $113,247.57, while payments to policyholders amounted to $26,852.80. While the amount of business in force is small for the length of time the company has been in existence, the financial position is sound, and under competent management the company should soon be in a position to resume payment of dividends to the shareholders. Those who have the stock would be well-advised to hold it. Though it is not readily marketable at present, it should become so as soon as dividends are resumed. The paid-up value per share is $25, and around that figure it would be unquestionably good collateral, in my opinion.

*

Editor Concerning Insurance:

What is your opinion with regard to entering into a voting trust agreement in regard to my stock in the Sovereign Life? Copy of agreement sent me by the president is enclosed. Do you consider it advisable to sign power-of-attorney and send in my stock certificate for endorsation? How would it affect any dealing with the stock or its use as collateral?

J. A., Jarvis, Ont.

Unless some very special reason exists for the voting trust referred to in connection with the Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada which is not set out in the information sent us, I would not advise you to enter into any voting trust agreement with regard to your stock or to sign any power-of-attorney which would be irrevocable up to February 15th, 1933. This would tie up your stock and all dealings with it except as provided for in the agreement. There would be no objection to sending a proxy for any annual meeting or special meeting of shareholders to the executive officer of the company, provided you understood and approved the purpose for which it was to be used, but that is something entirely different from entering a pooling agreement which would vest control in the management or managing officials of the company and render them no longer amenable to the control of the shareholders in the ordinary way. I advise you to hold your Sovereign Life stock, as it is bound to increase in value and yield as time goes by.

*

Editor Concerning Insurance:

What kind of an insurance institution is Lloyd's of London? Is it a corporation with a capital stock and assets to protect its policyholders like an ordinary insurance company doing business in Canada with a deposit with the Government, or how does it carry on its operations and pay claims in Canada? Is it safe to insure with for marine risks?

M. G., Halifax, N.S.

Lloyd's, London, is a corporation, but as a corporation it has nothing to do with the transaction of insurance business except to furnish a place in which its underwriting members carry on an individual system of underwriting. These underwriting members enjoy by law the monopoly of signing Lloyd's policies. For convenience they form themselves into groups or syndicates and authorize one underwriter to transact within certain limits the whole business of insurance for 20, 30, 40 or 50 underwriters at once, but each underwriter of the group is separately liable to the insured and is only liable for his own proportion of every risk. So that a Lloyd's policy may be signed by anywhere from five to fifty underwriters. The Lloyd's system of individual underwriting dates back to the middle of the 17th century and has grown up side by side with the company system. It is firmly rooted in the British insurance world, and so far as marine risks are concerned Lloyd's policies have proved satisfactory and safe. It is not necessary to obtain a license or make a deposit with the Government in order to do ocean marine insurance in Canada. Risks are submitted to Lloyd's underwriters through authorized brokers only. Claims under Lloyd's policies in Canada may be collected through a chartered bank on submission of proofs of loss. The policy must be returned when a claim is made under it, so that it may be regularly endorsed, and if returned through your bank it will be in safe keeping.

*

Editor Concerning Insurance:

Thanks for your information regarding Northwestern Mutual, but what I am anxious to obtain is a financial statement, as I am given to understand that the various companies operating in this group pool their figures so as to make a good showing, instead of each appearing in their true colors. Their loss ratio as compared with premium income and reserve is frequently brought up by the insured, so I would appreciate information as to the financial position.

E. V., London, Ont.

While the companies in this group may combine their figures for advertising purposes, they must furnish separate financial statements to the State Insurance Departments where they operate. As far as Canadian policyholders are concerned, they get policies of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association and must look to that company for payment of claims, and it is the position of that company and its ability to pay Canadian losses which is of prime importance to the insuring public of this country. It must put up the required reserves in this country for all business written here, and if any of this business is reinsured in unlicensed companies it must put up here the reserves for that business also. At the end of 1926 its total assets in Canada were $699,904.50, while its total liabilities here were $388,723.66, including the reserves of $343,723.66. Thus the assets in Canada exceeded the liabilities in Canada by $311,804.16. This protects the Canadian policyholders, and the company is accordingly safe to insure with for the class of insurance transacted, which is mutual insurance.

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Construction in Canada Reaches Highest Point Since 1912

THE construction summary now completed by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., shows a larger volume of new construction in Canada during 1927 than in any year since 1912. Nearly $419,000,000 worth of new work, including all types of structures was contracted for during 1927. This was an increase of $46,000,000 over the previous year.

The large increase for new construction in Ontario during 1927 is largely attributable to construction of hotels and office buildings in the larger cities although practically every type of construction in the province exceeded the record of the previous year.

The construction of apartments continue to be very active. This form of housing seems to be meeting with favor although on the other hand the construction of houses for individual occupancy progressed at levels considerably higher than in any of the years since 1922 and 1923.

As in the other provinces, business buildings accounted for far more than the average expenditure in this classification. Each type practically equals or exceeds that for the previous year. The construction of factories was very active. A greater number of these were started than in any recent year and the expenditure was well above the average, although just over half of that for 1926. Industrial expansion was more general and in more lines than in the previous year. Contracts for engineering works were carried on very extensively, the largest individual contract being for the Detroit-Windsor bridge. After a lull in the engineering classification for two years, it seems to show a tendency towards greater activity this year.

Canadian Bank Assets Show Increase of $91,000,000

AN INCREASE of more than one hundred millions in the total liabilities and of ninety-one millions in total assets of Canadian banks during November last is shown in the monthly statement issued by the Department of Finance. Total assets of Canadian banks at the end of November amounted to $3,242,400,873, and total liabilities stood at $3,229,345,800. Both current and savings deposits held by the banks increased during the month of November, the former by about sixty-two millions and the latter by approximately twenty-five millions. There were increases in the amounts of call loans held both within and without Canada, as well as in the amount of current loans held in Canada during the month.

Manager of Canadian Department Stores Resigns

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of the resignation of G. H. Rennie as General Manager of Canadian Department Stores, Limited, effective the end of the present month. For the time being the affairs of the company are being managed by G. T. Clarkson, chartered accountant.

It is understood that the liquid position of the organization, the fundamental condition of which apparently is secure, has improved materially. It is not unlikely that at a comparatively early date G. T. Clarkson will withdraw as manager and that under a successor to Mr. Rennie the company will resume its normal course.

The fire at the North Bay store of the company involved a heavy loss, but this is said to be entirely covered by insurance.

Imports from Britain Show Striking Increase

IMPORTS into Canada from the United Kingdom for the month of November, 1927, showed an increase of more than one and a half million dollars over the figure for October, and a rise of nearly four million dollars over November of 1926. A return issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce discloses that in November last year, goods to the value of $18,666,283 were imported into this country from Great Britain, of which $14,813,060 was dutiable. In October the figure was $16,928,214, while in November, 1926, $14,804,819 worth of goods were imported.

The twelve-months' total of British imports increased by about $16,000,000 over those for the preceding twelve-months, the figures at the end of November, 1927, standing at $180,081,674, as compared with $163,853,679 for the twelve-months' period ended November, 1926.

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom for the month under review, totalled $71,561,692, of which agricultural and vegetable products constituted the largest item, accounting for $62,659,027. The total figure was an increase of over two and a half million dollars over November, 1926, when $69,018,084 worth of goods was exported.

In the twelve-months' period ended November, 1927, Canada's export trade to Great Britain reached the figure of $420,944,015 (Canadian produce only). This was a huge decrease from the previous corresponding period, when Canadian produce to the value of $485,998,740 was exported. The largest reduction was in agricultural and vegetable products, the 1926 figure being $362,746,858 as compared with $315,652,439, at the end of November, 1927.

Grain Companies Merger Complete at Winnipeg

A GRAIN company merger, which includes the Smith-Murphy Co., Ltd., the Reliance Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., and the Province Elevator Co., Ltd., has been completed at Winnipeg under the name of the Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., with three million capital.

Sidney T. Smith, Winnipeg grain man, will be president of the new company, the directors being: W. A. Murphy and C. G. Murphy, also of Winnipeg, and A. J. Nesbitt and P. A. Thomson, of Montreal, of the firm of investment bankers of Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., with headquarters in Montreal.

Famous British Engineering Firms Form Partial Merger

THE partial fusion of the famous engineering and armament firms of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and Vickers, Limited, which was announced some time ago, has been formally registered. Both firms have suffered through the depression in the heavy trades in the past two or three years, and have had to reorganize to a considerable extent. By the fusion they are linked together through the interlocking of their boards of directors, but the two concerns are continuing operations as separate entities.

The new Board of Directors comprises six members nominated by Vickers, Limited, and four nominated by Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. The latter include E. R. Peacock, formerly of Toronto, director of the financial firm of Baring Brothers & Co. The Chairman of the interlocking board is Sir Herbert Lawrence, Chairman of Vickers.

Harding Carpets Limited, Stock Issue Oversubscribed

ANNOUNCEMENT is made by Dickson, Joliffe & Company, Limited, that an issue of $750,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preference stock of Harding Carpets, Ltd., offered by them at $100 a share with a bonus of one share of common stock with each share of preferred, has been oversubscribed by investors.

The prospectus states that Harding Carpets, Limited, has acquired a block of modern factory buildings in Brantford, Ontario, occupying eight and a half acres of land and comprising 100,000 square feet of ground floor space equipped with the latest type of machinery for manufacturing carpets and rugs, especially seamless Axminsters and Wiltons, for Canada and for export. It is stated that this will be the only company in Canada manufacturing a full line of seamless Axminster and Wilton rugs. Production is expected to be in full swing early this month.

The President and General Manager is C. Victor Harding, formerly Vice-President of the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited, one of the best known men in the carpet trade in Canada, who has associated with him men who have had wide experience in the same field. The certified balance sheet of the company shows surplus assets over liabilities in excess of $951,855, being approximately $126 for each $100 of preference stock issued. Net working capital of the company amounts to $214,450. Earnings available for preferred stock dividends, after allowances for maintenance, depreciation and taxes, will, according to the President's estimate, amount to a sum equal to two and three-quarter times preferred dividend requirements and at the rate of over $4.60 a share on the common. The company has no bonds or mortgages.

Howard W. Pillow Buys British American Bank Note Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Howard W. Pillow of Montreal has purchased from the Burland Estate control of the British American Bank Note Company, Limited, with head office in Ottawa and branches in Montréal and Toronto, and an agency in New York City. Mr. Pillow became associated with the company in 1906 as Montreal representative, and on the death of Col. Burland in 1914 he was made president of the company. He went overseas in 1916 and returning in 1919 he has remained connected with the company since that time. His purchase of control is the culmination of twenty-one years' association.

The British American Bank Note Company was incorporated in 1866, one year before Confederation, and it is the only purely Canadian corporation manufacturing bank notes and other steel engraved documents, such as bond and stock certificates, in this country. The company up to the present had been owned by the G. B. Burland Estate, and the (Col). J. H. Burland Estate. Col. Burland went overseas in 1914 with the Canadian Red Cross organization and met his death the same year.

Cuban Railway Bonds Offered by Dominion Securities

LISTED among recent financing is an offering for a Cuban railway, the Guantanamo and Western. The offering takes the form of an issue of $3,000,000 Guantanamo and Western Railroad Co. first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Series A. The bonds which are due January 1, 1958, are priced at 97 and accrued interest, to yield about 6.22 per cent. to maturity. They are offered by a syndicate headed by Hemphill, Noyes and Co. and Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited.

The proceeds of these Series A bonds will be used to pay a 6 per cent. loan of $450,000 from the Cuban Government, due in 1928, to pay $600,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due in 1929 and $1,878,500 refunding mortgage 6 per cent. bonds due in 1948, which are all presently to be called for redemption.

This new issue of bonds will be secured, upon the redemption of these obligations, by a direct first mortgage on all of the company's property now owned or to be acquired.

Guantanamo and Western Railroad Company serves an important sugar-producing area in Cuba. The sugar mills in this territory have a total capacity of more than 1,000,000 bags a year, over 90 per cent. of which are carried on the company's lines.

For the seven years ended June 30, 1927, net earnings of the company available for interest, after operating expenses, maintenance, depreciation and all taxes except income, have averaged $330,356 a year. For the year ended June 30, 1927, such earnings were higher than the average, having equalled $355,470, equal to about twice interest charges on these bonds.

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

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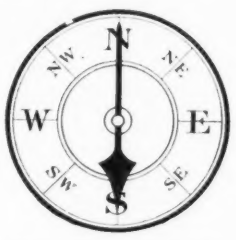

Essentials of Industry

Metals are essential to modern industry. Commerce gravitates to the source of minerals.

Ontario, in 1927, produced gold, silver, nickel, copper and other metals to the value of 61 million dollars. The total production of metals by the Province to date is 943 million dollars.

New resources of metallic and non-metallic minerals are being constantly discovered in the great Pre-Cambrian region, while vast areas have yet to be prospected.

Ontario is the heart of the Pre-Cambrian Shield of North America and the largest mineral producing centre of the entire region in Canada.

Basis of Exchange

Gold is the basis of commercial exchange. Reserves of gold are necessary for credit and confidence in trade.

Ontario's gold output for 1927 is estimated at 33 million dollars. This is the third largest production of gold in the world, being exceeded only by the Transvaal and the United States.

While the gold production of other countries has declined, that of Ontario has increased 400 per cent. in the past 15 years.

Field for Enterprise

Ontario is a young mining country, and as a field for enterprise is unexcelled by any other part of the world today. No other country offers greater scope or finer facilities for mining development. Northern Ontario presents the promise of a virgin country, combined with exceptional natural and artificial facilities for prospecting and operating. Innumerable lakes and rivers provide canoe routes, lanes of navigation and immense water-powers.

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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES

HON. CHARLES McCREA, Minister of Mines

THOS. W. GIBSON, Deputy Minister of Mines

TORONTO, CANADA

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Record Tonnage for St. Lawrence Canal in 1927

TRAFFIC on the St. Lawrence canals during the period of navigation of 1927 constituted a record in tonnage carried, being nearly 25 per cent. greater than the previous record year of 1925. The number of tons carried totalled 7,912,952, as compared with 6,123,701 for 1926 and 6,206,988 for 1925. These figures are shown in a return issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Welland Canal also passed all previous records, the traffic amounting to 7,247,459 tons, as compared with 5,214,514 in 1926.

Total traffic on the Sault Ste. Marie canals (Canadian and American locks) was lighter than in 1926 by 2,329,049 tons. Wheat traffic was heavier by 58,770,414 bushels, and other grains increased by 19,207,195 bushels, but iron ore decreased by 7,549,331 tons.

In the St. Lawrence canals wheat-carrying traffic increased from 2,351,068 tons in 1926 to 3,583,921 tons in 1927, and other grains, with the exception of oats, showed corresponding increase. Passenger traffic was also heavy, rising from 82,128 in 1926 to 87,567 in 1927.

The total freight tonnage on all canals increased by 4,010,174 tons over the 1926 figures.

Dominion Bridge and Subsidiary Issue New Stock

DIRECTORS of Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, and the subsidiary, Dominion Engineering, have announced new stock issues and dividends for both companies.

Dominion Bridge will issue new stock to shareholders at $50 per share on a basis of one share for every eight shares held, making the rights worth approximately $2.50 at current price levels for the stock. Bridge shares have been placed upon a $2.60 annual dividend basis, through the declaration on a quarter dividend of 65c.

Dominion Engineering will issue stock to shareholders, also, to be at $50 per share and on the basis of one for eight, which, at current prices for the stock, will mean rights worth something over a dollar each. Engineering also has been placed on a $2.60 dividend basis.

Payment for the new shares of both companies is to be made in instalments, the last of which will be due on July 15, and the new shares will rank for dividends for the quarter ending July 31 in the case of Bridge, and June 30, for Engineering.

Increased Building Activity is Forecast for 1928

ACCORDING to a survey and forecast just completed by the Copper and Brass Research Association dealing with building construction, repairs and maintenance throughout Canada, this Dominion has never experienced a better year, nor has the outlook been so bright as at the present moment. This survey brings up the usually forgotten point that the annual expenditure on repairs to and maintenance of homes, apartments, educational, public, business buildings and factories amounts to a very large sum each year. This sum, the survey goes on to say approximated $200,000,000 in 1927 and will be greater in 1928.

It is deduced from the records studied that the immediate future holds great promise for larger building programmes. Definite indications include the pronounced movement of families, businesses and industries away from congested centres to less crowded areas; the imperative necessity of finding more parking space in large cities by the demolition of old buildings and the general re-planning of business sections; the growing demand for well-planned apartments and apartment hotels; the necessity for an increased scale of building and fixed plant extension by the railroads; the rebuilding of obsolete industrial plants; and an extensive and long-delayed programme of repairs and alterations to tens of thousands of private dwellings. All of these factors tending to greater building construction in all lines are in evidence to a greater or less degree each year, but in 1928 they will be accentuated by the growing general prosperity of the country and particularly by the rapid development of the mining and pulp industry across the northern belt of Canada. From this development the entire country will derive a stream of wealth, augmenting the favorable circumstances which already provide an ample supply of mortgage money at the lowest interest rate since 1913. The will to build, which is always latent in the most depressed periods, will blossom in the presence of abundant capital available for investment in all sound and reasonable building operations on a liberal scale.

International Paper Acquires Newfoundland Company

DEBENTURE holders of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, Limited, have agreed to the sale of the concern to the International Paper Company, of New York. Sir William Plender, who presided at the meeting of debenture holders, pointed out that the new company would operate in Newfoundland, not as an isolated firm, but as part of a powerful experienced group which would have all the elements of making the undertaking successful.

Sir William Plender gave no indication as to what effect the sale would have on the Armstrong Whitworth Company, Limited, which was deeply involved in the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company—one of its subsidiaries—and promoted the sale to the International Paper Company.

The Newfoundland Power and Paper Company has had difficulty in financing its operations and in meeting its interest charges. The new company will assume the old company's obligations for principal and interest of £2,000,000 "A" stock and £2,000,000 "B" stock. The "A" stock will be repaid at par by 1948, in accordance with its existing terms, but repayment date of the "B" stock will be extended to 1970. The new company will have power to issue to a limit of £4,000,000 first mortgage bonds ranking before the "A" and "B" stocks.

Receiver Appointed for Big British Steel Firm

ONE melancholy example of the adverse result of the coal strike in 1926 on the heavy industries of Great Britain is furnished in the appointment of a receiver on behalf of the debenture-holders of Jonas & Colver, steel manufacturers, Sheffield. The firm has an authorized capital of £1,000,000, and more than £300,000 is due to the debenture-holders.

The firm of Jonas & Colver is one of the best-known in the Sheffield steel trade. It was started by Joseph Jonas, who when a young man came to England from Germany in the years when steel was beginning to displace iron, and when steelmasters rapidly accumulated fortunes. The business is still being carried on, but whether it will be able to continue indefinitely or not may not be known positively for some time.

U. S. Electric Financing to Require Billion in 1928

RECORDS showing the activities of the electric light and power industry in the United States for 1927 are ample testimony, according to a recent survey, that the industry has continued to progress along lines which have proven advantageous to the public, the companies themselves and the individuals, savings banks, life insurance companies, and other institutions, whose investments in these electric utilities have made possible the present-day development of the industry.

Plans for 1928 already made indicate that the companies will continue with further extensions of services and with a general program of inter-connection of power facilities and other economies of operation, resulting in adequate, dependable service, distributed over wide areas. The demand for electric service in industry, homes and farms continues to increase.

It is estimated that at least $1,000,000,000 of additional capital will be required by the electric light and power companies during 1928 for the carrying out of these plans. The amounts raised for refunding and retirement purposes will, of course, depend very largely upon the conditions of the money market during the year.

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Kootenay Florence Mining Company, Limited
(Non-Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION
3,000,000 Shares

PROPERTY

Comprises approximately 360 acres, two miles north of Ainsworth, on Kootenay Lake, B.C., on a direct line between the Bluebell Mine and the Sullivan Mine. A long lake level adit is being drilled, and is more than half way to its objective. Engineer's reports disclose over 400,000 tons of developed ore carrying 10% of lead, 5% of zinc, and nearly four ounces of silver, with much greater undeveloped possibilities. It is regarded as the largest mine in West Kootenay.

EQUIPMENT

The property is fully equipped with a complete mining plant, including Hydro-Electric power plant, compressors, and a 300-ton mill.

FINANCES

Cash resources are ample to enable the Company to reach its objectives.

The Shares of Kootenay Florence Mining Company are listed on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, Toronto

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United States Sees Better Business Ahead

All Indications More Favorable to Expansion Than to Depression—Moderate Reaction of Last Month Not Destined to Be Serious—General Industrial Earnings, if Below 1926, Will Still Indicate Good Year—Decided Come-Back Expected in Automobile Industry — Old Time Yardsticks No Longer Applicable to Conditions of Today.

THE past month has been marked in the United States by continued evidence of moderate reaction in business and by a strengthening conviction on the part of business men that this reaction is not destined to be serious, according to the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York. Accumulating confidence in the outlook is reflected in the stock market, the letter proceeds, where prices, aided by easy money, have been recovering strongly from the recent slump, on a large volume of trading.

Retail and wholesale trade continues to reflect the retarding influence of unseasonable weather which has held back business all Fall. So long, however, as purchasing power continues high, there is no reason to anticipate a prolonged slump in buying. Also it ought not to be overlooked that the warm weather, while delaying Fall retail purchases, has rounded off the agricultural season in far better shape than was thought possible in mid-summer, a fact which in the long run can be counted on to [illegible] able influence on [illegible].

Steadiness in steel [illegible] time of year when the [illegible] is ordinarily downward [illegible] to an improvement [illegible]. Prices on steel bars [illegible] have been advanced [illegible] tions showed a slight [illegible] the middle of the month [illegible] est levels since [illegible]. While this gain in [illegible] fully maintained [illegible] continued stability of steel [illegible] has encouraged the belief [illegible] year-end decline in steel [illegible] may be less than usual.

Still more influential in restoring confidence is the growing realization of the underlying soundness of the present situation. Expectations [illegible] high for a decided come-back in the automobile industry in 1928. Just as the slump in that industry is held largely responsible for the current somewhat reduced pace of business, so the recovery in that line is expected to correspondingly stimulate business.

Crop returns, moreover, have been good on the whole and farm purchasing power enhanced over that of a year ago. Money conditions continue favorable. Foreign trade is in healthy condition. Building construction promises to continue in large volume. Prices generally are down to levels which are beginning to encourage buying, and stocks of goods in most instances have been reduced to points which must soon call for replenishment. Conditions, in short, are more favorable to expansion than depression, and we continue to look forward with confidence to 1928 as a good year for American business.

Incidentally, with so much talk about trade reaction, recovery, etc., it is in order to point out that present business, though no longer proceeding at the boom levels of a year ago, is by no means depressed in the ordinary sense of the term.

Bank clearings outside of New York City, where the figures are unduly influenced by stock market operations, are running higher than those of a year ago despite the lower level of prices. Consumption of electric power in industry is measuring very close to the levels of last year. Railway traffic, while running considerably under that of a year ago, owes its decrease in large measure to a reduction in shipments of coal, ore, and coke, reflecting the large stocks of coal on hand, decreased consumption due to the warm weather, and the lower rate of operation in the steel industry. Loadings of merchandise and less-than-carlot freight which reflect miscellaneous manufactured products are standing close up to the levels of a year ago. These, certainly, are not symptoms of depression, but on the contrary indicate a volume of business distinctly above the average.

It would seem that many observers of business have been relying too much on the old pig iron yardstick, failing to recognize that as the country has grown and its activities broadened, the performance of a single industry, no matter how basic, can no longer be trusted as a single guide to the composite performance of all lines. No better proof of this can be cited than the activity in the cotton spinning industry during the past year, the recovery of the shoe and leather industry, the steady growth of industries like the manufacture of tobacco products, cement, and food products, and the many other forms of productive, distributive, and professional activity too numerous to mention that have gone on undisturbed and in the sum total bulked large enough to nearly offset the lessened activity in steel, automobiles, and kindred lines.

*

IT IS true that while the volume of business has held up in the face of many adverse circumstances, the profits of business have made a less satisfactory showing. There is no question but that the continuous decline of prices during the past two years has given business a difficult problem [illegible]

Taking the year as a whole, however, [illegible] ments in miscellaneous lines of business during the first three quarters of 1927 show a decrease of only 5½ per cent. as compared with corresponding figures a year ago. With [illegible] in excess of those in 1926.

Certainly it seems safe to conclude that the grand total of industrial profits for 1927, if lower than those of 1926, will compare favorably with [illegible] 1927, which was considered a very prosperous year for business.

As for 1928, there are still large opportunities for business to go on and find new means of introducing economies and eliminating waste, thereby creating new avenues for profit from these savings. Industry has already accomplished wonders in the elimination of waste from production, but has taken only the first steps in applying the same principles of efficiency to our methods of distribution. If we can but explore this field the possible savings translated into profits would form in our opinion the basis of results as amazing as those which have followed the application of these methods to production.

If, in addition, the recent slight upturn in prices, following the long period of comparative stability, should be the forerunner of a further and more sustained rise, the outlook for earnings would be still further brightened. Such a trend of prices could completely change the present picture in short order, modifying as it doubtless would do the present practice of hand-to-mouth buying and encouraging the building up of inventories, all of which would be in the direction for a time, at least, of increasing profits.

Reference has already been made to the situation in the steel industry. Mill operations are estimated at close to 70 per cent. of capacity as against 75 per cent. a year ago at this time, with the difference, however, that in 1926 activity was falling off, whereas in 1927 it has been steadily maintained. Prices, of course, are lower than a year ago, but here too the situation is showing more stability of late.

Ten months' steel production aggregating 36,789,317 tons of ingots reveals a loss of 7.4 per cent. from the corresponding figures for 1926, but is 3 per cent. above corresponding figures for 1925. Probability is that final figures for the year will be less than 10 per cent. under 1926, which is a notable record in view of the falling off in automobile production, decline in oil drilling operations, and low level of railway equipment purchasing.

Of the major steel consuming industries, building is still being projected in large volume, the October total of contracts awarded throughout the country being 8 per cent. larger than the total for October a year ago and a record for the month. The agricultural implement trade, which has absorbed a large amount of steel during the past year, continues active and with the improvement in farm conditions is looking forward to another successful year in 1928. These large consuming interests, a bigger demand from the automobile industry, low stocks of steel on hand, and the possibility of increased railway equipment buying are counted on to sustain steel production during the new year.

Non-ferrous metals are showing a decidedly stronger tone. Copper, in particular, has been in active demand with the price moving up to 13⅝ cents, an advance of ½ cent for the month of November and of 1¾ cents since the low point of February. Further increase to around 15 cents is talked of as a possibility after the first of the year.

Higher prices for copper reflect both an increased demand and a strong statistical position. Foreign buying has been very heavy of late, and domestic consumption, though off from the record level of 1926, has been up from that of 1925. Stocks, both invisible and visible, are low compared with requirements. With production being kept under better control, the copper market appears to be in the best shape for a major advance in a long period.

Improvement is shared by other non-ferrous metals. Zinc is up from 5.95 cents to 6.20 cents on good demand for first quarter 1928 delivery. Lead, though still pegged at 6¼ cents, has been more active, and tin has advanced from 56.00 cents to 58.37½ cents. Steadiness in steel is helping sentiment in non-ferrous metals, which are expected to benefit also from resumption of activity in the automobile industry.

The situation in the textile industry, on the other hand, has become less satisfactory of late. In addition to the troubles of over-production, the industry has had to contend with serious floods in New England. Happily the losses to plant and machinery on this account have been less serious than was first feared.

In cotton spinning the output of goods for some time has been in excess of distribution, and curtailment of production is believed to be inevitable. The hope is that it will come

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Common shares, no par value	20,000 Shs.	20,000 Shs.

NO BONDS NO MORTGAGES

We summarize from the President's Letter and other sources as follows:

PROPERTY. Harding Carpets Limited have acquired in the City of Brantford 8½ acres of land on which has been erected a most desirable block of modern factory buildings of concrete, brick and steel construction, containing 100,000 square feet of ground floor space eminently suitable for the industry. All conditions of power, labor, transportation, taxes, etc., tend to make manufacturing costs considerably lower than in larger centres of population.

BUSINESS. The Company will manufacture and sell carpets and rugs for Canada and for export. The most modern machinery and equipment has been installed, including looms for the manufacture of seamless Axminster and Wilton rugs. This will be the only Company in Canada manufacturing a full line of Seamless Axminster and Wilton rugs. The plant is modern and thoroughly up to date and will manufacture staple lines of goods for contract and store selling. The erection of many hotels and public buildings and the increasing volume of building in general assures a growing market for the products of the Company. It is believed that the plant will be in production not later than January 3rd, 1928.

ASSETS.—The certified balance sheet of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, Chartered Accountants, shows that the surplus assets over liabilities will amount to $951,855, being approximately $126 for each $100 of Preference Stock issued. Net working capital of the Company amounts to $214,450.

EARNINGS: A conservative estimate of the Company's earnings after full allowance for maintenance, depreciation and taxes available for Preferred Stock dividends will be in excess of $144,103, which is approximately 2¾ times Preferred dividend requirements and at the rate of over $4.60 a share on the Common Stock to be issued.

MANAGEMENT The management of the Company is in the hands of experienced and capable officials. Mr. C. Victor Harding, President, was formerly Vice-President of the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited, and is one of the best known men in the carpet trade in Canada, having had more than 30 years' experience. His extensive connections in the United States and Great Britain will undoubtedly prove of inestimable benefit to the Company. He has associated with him experienced and efficient men who have had a wide experience in the same field with a complete knowledge of all branches of the business.

OPPORTUNITY IN INDUSTRY. In view of the fact that there are only three Companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture of Carpets and Rugs, all of whom are making very substantial profits, it is confidently expected that with modern machinery and equipment this Company will secure more than its share of the profitable business offering. The output for the year 1928 is practically arranged for.

We have purchased and offer for subscription the balance of the above shares, when, as and if issued and received by us with opinion as to titles by Messrs. McLaughlin, Johnston, Moorhead and Macaulay, and subject to approval as to legality of all proceedings by our Counsel, Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels.

Price: $100 Per Share

Carrying a bonus of one share Common Stock with each share of Preferred.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. Certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or about January 3rd, 1928. Preference dividends accrue from date of registration. It is the intention to make application in due course to list these shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY

Limited

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Trusts and Guarantee Bldg. **302 Bay St., Toronto 2**

Phones Adelaide 7451-2-3

Although the statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, they are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

S. A. MARVIN R. H. SCARLETT

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Capital Subscribed $2,800,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00

The Company's invested capital of over $1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over $2,300,000.00.

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C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants

G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings

Offices: McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

T. M. Bell Company
LIMITED

St. John, N.B.
Fredericton, N.B.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 1st March, 1928, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 31st January, 1928.

DATED at Toronto, Canada, ... January, 1928.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTE: The Transfer Agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, Canada.

The London Agents of the Company are the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 2 London Wall Buildings, London E.C. 2.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 171

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited.

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 26th day of January, 1928, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of January, 1928.

Dated the 4th day of January, 1928.

[illegible], Assistant-Treasurer.

Steel's Consolidated, Inc., & Steel's Consolidated, Ltd.

6% Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the fourth regular half-yearly interest payment, at the rate of 3%, due January 1st, 1928, on the First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement 6% Gold Bonds of Steel's Consolidated, Inc. and Steel's Consolidated, Limited, has been paid to bondholders for the amounts thereof, mailed on the 28th day of December from the offices of the Companies to Bondholders of record.

STEEL'S CONSOLIDATED LIMITED,
By C. H. Mackenzie,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, December 28th, 1927.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

King Edward Hotel Company, Limited

A dividend on the common shares of the Company, at the rate of $1.00 per share, has been declared payable on January 31, 1928, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 3, 1928.

By order of the Board.

D. H. McDOUGALL, Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 4, 1928.

G. A. STIMSON & CO.
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300 Bay Street — Toronto

before the accumulation of goods becomes unduly large.

During the month of October sales of standard cotton cloths, according to figures reported by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, were only 68 per cent. of production. Shipments were 88.4 per cent. of production, stocks on hand increased 17.6 per cent. during the month, and unfilled orders fell off 15.6 per cent.

Whether the industry will be able to check production in time remains to be seen. For the month of October consumption of raw cotton by mills was still at a record for that particular month, though smaller than that for September.

Signs of a shrinkage in business appear also in the inauguration of another wave of wage-cutting in New England mills. With production conditions in the Northern mills than in the Southern mills falling off in business it fell most severely in the former, which are having this year in an effort to equalize competition. Reductions posted have been 10 per cent.

In the wool goods trade, business has been hurt by the long spell of warm weather. In general, however, conditions are better than a year ago, though there is still plenty of room for further improvement. A feature of the present situation is the firmness of raw wool, due to comparatively low stocks and indicated decrease in production.

The silk goods business is active but is having trouble with overproduction, pressure of recent stocks of raw silk in storage, and weakness in raw material prices. Rayon business, on the other hand, is booming, with producers having all the business they can handle.

Canadian Asbestos Industry Making Progress

HAVING already reached a commanding position in relation to world output the Canadian asbestos industry continues to make steady though not rapid progress. Although occupying only ninth position in point of value among Canadian mineral products, this industry of the Dominion produces about seventy-five per cent. of the asbestos of the world. There are some sixteen other countries in which there is a production of asbestos, but the only other important sources of supply are Southern Rhodesia, Russia, Cyprus, and South Africa. The output of the Canadian mineral leaves Canada largely in the form of raw material, but the export of the manufactured article is growing and larger quantities for the home market are also being produced in Canada.

The earliest production figures for asbestos in Canada are those of 1880, but already there were small exports of the material at the opening of that decade. In 1880 the exports were 380 short tons with a value of $24,700, while in 1887 the production was 4,619 short tons valued at $226,976. In 1926 the asbestos production of the Dominion was 290,000 tons valued at $9,900,854, while in 1926 the output was 273,000 tons with a value of $10,500,000. Though the mineral occurs in several parts of Canada, the asbestos production of the Dominion is almost entirely confined to the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec.

The increase in world trade made by the Canadian industry in recent years is evidenced by the figures from 1925 to 1926. In the earlier year the world production was 278,982 tons, of which Canada contributed 83,822, while in 1926 the world production was 329,882 tons, of which 290,117 tons were produced in Canada.

The use of asbestos has been increasing rapidly in recent years. As it is incombustible and strongly resistant to chemical action, and as it may be manufactured into pliable sheets, it is valuable for fire-proof purposes and for insulation. The products of the Canadian asbestos manufacturing industry include asbestos lining, packing of all kinds, pipe and boiler covering, composition flooring, furnace cement, shingles, boiler cleaners, shingles, mineral board, corrugated sheeting and stucco. It is used also largely for automobile brake band linings.

The latest figures in respect to the manufacture of asbestos in Canada are those for 1925, when the selling value of the products was $1,344,987. This was a large increase over the previous year, when it had been $589,328. In 1923 when prices were higher the value of the output was $804,602, but it fell rapidly after that time. Twelve manufacturing plants are included in the returns made by the industry to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the capital employed in 1925 was $2,624,260. Among the various products of the Canadian industry, asbestos lining has the largest value. In 1925 the value of this product was $272,237, while that of asbestos packing was $187,316, asbestos pipe and boiler covering $179,737, and a large group of other products $702,748.

Canadian exports of asbestos have increased materially in the last few years. For the fiscal year ending with March, 1925, the total value of asbestos exports was $7,790,088, while for the year ending with March, 1927, it was $10,674,125. The larger part of these exports consists of the raw material which in 1927 was valued at $8,692,027 compared with $6,412,405 in 1925. Of asbestos sand and waste the exports in 1927 were $1,922,657, and in 1925, $1,329,334. Exports of asbestos

J. C. MONTGOMERY
Of Toronto, who has been appointed manager of the Vancouver Branch of the F. N. Burt Company, Limited.

manufactures are small but are growing. In 1925 these were valued at $47,349 and in 1927 at $59,421.

The Dominion exports asbestos to more than a dozen countries. The largest market is the United States. To that country in 1927 was shipped raw material to the value of $5,344,128, while similar exports to the United Kingdom were $650,068, to Belgium $626,296, to Germany $892,548, to France $425,140, to Italy $312,217, to Japan $282,627, and to the Netherlands $784,728. Other countries purchasing Canadian asbestos were Australia, Mexico and Spain. Of asbestos sand and waste the United States in the fiscal year ending in 1927 took $1,794,342 worth, and the next largest export was that to the United Kingdom valued at only $52,092. Of asbestos manufactures the United States took to the value of $18,702, while exports to the United Kingdom were worth $7,038, and to Newfoundland $5,780.

Like her exports, Canada's imports of asbestos are increasing, though by no means as rapidly. In the fiscal year 1927 the imports of asbestos packing were valued at $96,746, and other manufactured imports at $526,047. In 1925 the imports of asbestos packing had been $112,257, this item thus showing a decline; but in that year the imports of other asbestos manufactures were only $353,143, so that on the whole the import trade has been increasing. That it has not been increasing more rapidly is doubtless due to the growth of the domestic industry, which, as already seen, has been making rapid progress.

Commercial Failures Increase in United States

COMMERCIAL failures in the United States in 1927 are compiled at 20,265 by Bradstreet's, with liabilities of $654,282,387, an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number of failures as compared with 1926, but a decrease in liabilities of one-tenth of 1 per cent. Failures in 1926 were the second largest on record, but fell below those of the peak year, 1922, by 8.4 per cent. Liabilities were the fourth largest recorded, falling 15.1 per cent. under those of the peak year, 1921.

Duluth Superior Traction Ahead for Eleven Months

AFTER allowing for all charges, Duluth-Superior Traction Company showed a deficit from November operations of 1926, as compared with net income for the corresponding period in 1927 of $4,577. A decrease of more than $11,000 was shown in gross revenues, while operating costs were slightly higher.

For the 11 months' period ended November 30, 1927, gross revenue decreased by $30,000, while net income increased from $39,127 to $47,344, or 20.0 per cent.

Canada is the third [illegible] producer within the British Empire. [illegible] are found in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

CPTCo

The dividends of experience

A WOMAN with her husband's life insurance to live on, or the proceeds of the sale of the farm to re-invest—and no business or financial training to do it with—is headed pretty straight for the shrinking dividends of inexperience—

Unless — she gets some sound straight-from-the-shoulder advice

Thrifty management will bring to her freedom from care and worry, assured comfort, and the Dividends of Experience, all of which may be obtained by the appointment as Executor and Trustee of your Estate of

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST Co
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The Beverage Industry

The remarkable profits realized by investors in beverage securities, particularly during the past year, are interestingly described in our

January Market Letter

Canadian Industrial Alcohol, National Breweries, Gurd's, Seagram's and other securities are analyzed and their progress described.

The same issue tells of the tendency in the industry which has resulted in so many firms, once privately owned, being incorporated into limited liability companies with public participation in their securities.

Fill in the attached coupon for a copy.

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Please send me a copy of your January Market Letter.

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Bonds a sure Retreat

WHEN the new manager took charge, he "cleaned house"; fine records, old loyalties, fear of the future — all — were swept out together before the new broom of efficiency.

"Old Jud"—39 years in harness—went to live with a married daughter; "Bandy"—27 years—got a job collecting garbage; Harper—29 years—took to drink.

But Purdy—Purdy had been wise, and self-denying, and patient. Purdy had saved his money—not much at a time, of course; he had never earned more than the others—and had invested it safely.

Purdy took to the things his heart had always hungered for — a little white cottage in the suburbs—overalls and a terrible old hat—a garden where his worst enemy was the rose slug, and his greatest worry the choice between whale oil and arsenate of lead.

Where are you planning to spend your sunset years?

Will you let us send you our booklet—
"The Habit of Success."

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Without placing me under any obligation whatever, send me copy of your booklet "The Habit of Success."

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Business Volume Increases Noted in Official Report

THE year 1927 closed, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the volume of Canadian business at a satisfactory level, though somewhat below the high point reached in the second quarter. An index of the physical volume of business published by the Bureau indicates that business is being maintained currently at a level of about 48 per cent. greater than the average of the base period from 1919 to 1924, the average during the first eleven months being about 7.5 per cent. greater than in 1926.

The volume of construction, estimated from the value of contracts awarded with adjustment for the cost of labor and materials was nearly 10 per cent. greater in 1927. The index of mining, based on the exports of the output and the receipt of gold and silver at the Royal Mint showed an increase of 7 per cent. In view of the expansion of the pulp and paper industry the output of forestry showed an increase of 6 per cent. The average of manufacturing activity being adversely affected by declines in the automobile and steel industries was only 4 per cent. greater than in 1926. Employment in retail and wholesale trade averaged 7.5 per cent. greater, indicating that commodity distribution is in a healthy state.

The index of the volume of imports increased 12.5 per cent., while the exports declined 1.4 per cent. The value of imports during the first eleven months was $1,005,000,000, compared with $826,000,000 in the same period of 1926, an increase of 8.3 per cent. The exports were $1,107,000,000 compared with $1,144,000,000, a decline of 3.2 per cent. Carloadings until Dec. 10 numbered 3,217,000 compared with 3,093,000 in the same period of 1926, an increase of 4 per cent.

The striking feature of the year was the rapid advance in industrial stock prices, reflecting an easy money situation and unbounded confidence in the industrial future of Canada. Speculative trading was the greatest on record.

The average of wholesale prices reached a low point in April after a decline lasting for more than a year, rallied in May and June and has been practically maintained since that time.

Cotton Industry in U. S. Enjoys Greater Prosperity

THE cotton textile industry is one of the comparatively few basic industries of the United States that are now operating at higher levels than a year ago.

The relatively favorable position enjoyed by cotton goods producers in recent months contrasts sharply with the conditions that have prevailed in the industry most of the time since the post-war crisis, states the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

The recovery from depression was checked in the latter part of 1923 by an abrupt increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the price of raw cotton, combined with a decline in activity, due in large measure to the hand-to-mouth buying policy adopted by distributors. The situation was aggravated by the constant tendency toward over-production, the Survey says further, which prevented textile prices from rising commensurately with the price of raw material.

The chief difficulty was the decrease in per capita consumption due to changes in fashion. These changes resulted, first, in the use of fewer and smaller garments; and, second, in a demand for the finer and more expensive textiles, such as silk and rayon.

The progress of the cotton textile industry in surmounting the difficulties thus created has been along several lines. There has, of course, been a gradual expansion of demand with the growth of population. In the last two years the partly fortuitous factor of large supplies of raw cotton has improved the price situation from the point of view of textile producers. Manufacturers have gradually become adjusted to the inventory burdens imposed upon them by the change in marketing methods, while the deadening influence of the change itself upon trade activity has largely worn off.

Some progress has been recorded in quality and in design, making it possible for cotton goods to compete more successfully with other textiles. As is usually the case in times of adversity, plant efficiency has been increased. Finally, producers have become more generally aware of the necessity for a close adjustment between output and demand. In several of these directions, progress has been greatly enhanced by the activities of manufacturers' associations, resulting in more adequate information to producers as to the economic and technical features of their operations.

In the last few months there has been a tendency for output to exceed sales, emphasizing anew the over-production peril against which the industry has been struggling for several years. At the same time, the sharp advance in the price of raw cotton has temporarily brought about a price situation less favorable to cotton goods producers. While raw cotton quotations have been advancing for nearly a year, prices of cotton goods have moved upward only during the last four months, with the result that the latter are now apparently somewhat below what may be termed their raw-material parity. Even this moderate advance in cotton cloth prices has resulted in a decrease in demand, which has not been fully offset by curtailment of output.

Peruvian Bond Issue to Refund Entire External Debt

OFFERING of the $50,000,000 Peruvian National loan 6 per cent. external sinking fund bonds, first series, due December 1, 1960, is made by a syndicate headed by J. & W. Seligman & Company and the National City Company. Associated with them in the offering are Blyth, Witter & Company, Continental National Company, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Graham Parsons & Company, F. J. Lisman & Company, and Ames, Emerich & Company. A substantial amount of the issue has been reserved for sale in Europe.

The bonds to be offered will constitute the first series of a Peruvian National loan which has been authorized for the purpose, among others, of refunding the entire external secured debt of the Republic. The proceeds of this first series will be used primarily for retiring by purchase or redemption certain of the external loans or obligations of the Republic, the service charges on which are comparatively high. The remainder of the proceeds will be used for the repayment of short-term interim indebtedness of the Republic contracted for objects included within the purpose of the loan; establishment of a gold exchange fund to be utilized to assist the stabilization of the Peruvian National currency; the payment of the Republic's share of the capital of the Mortgage Bank of Peru soon to be created; the construction and improvement of dock and shipping facilities in the Harbor of Callao, and the carrying forward of public works now under construction.

The Republic has made provision by law for the collection by, or deposit with, the Caja de Depositos y Consignaciones, effective January 1, 1928, of a substantial part of its revenues, and the Caja has covenanted to apply the available revenues received by it each month to the payment to the fiscal agents of the monthly service charges for all bonds of the Peruvian National loan of all series outstanding before paying over any sums to the Republic.

The Caja is a Peruvian corporation formed in 1905 as a trustee and depositary for Government administrative and judicial funds, and the deposits of public institutions. All of its stock is owned by local banks in Peru, and its directorate, with the exception of a representative for the Republic and one for the fiscal agents, is composed of representatives of such banks. The fiscal agents now have, and will by law, continue to have as long as any bonds of the Peruvian National loan are outstanding, the right to be represented on the Caja's Board of Directors.

Hollanders are waiting in large numbers to come to Canada, remarked A. Van Dongen, who, for the past few weeks has been travelling in Canada to get first-hand impressions of this country in order to inform his countrymen in Holland. He pointed out that the population of Holland was so large, compared with the size of the country, that there was not sufficient land for the sons of the Dutch farmers, and they were naturally looking abroad.

Water Power Progress

(Continued from Page 15)

In British Columbia the B. C. Electric Railway Company completed the construction, on the shore of Stave lake of a 12,500 horse-power plant. On Vancouver Island the Company pushed forward the reconstruction of the flume carrying water to its Jordan River development. On the Bridge river through a subsidiary, the Bridge River Power Company, extensive preparatory work was carried on in connection with a project of 500,000 horse-power ultimate capacity, and a contract was let for the construction of a tunnel leading from Bridge river to the power station site on Seton lake. The West Kootenay Power and Light Company carried forward the construction of its new 60,000 horse-power development on the Kootenay river at South Slocan. The city of Kamloops built a storage dam at the outlet of East Barriere lake to impound some 15,000 acre-feet for the benefit of its plant on the Barriere river. Other construction included a development of 80 horse-power at the outlet of Nicola lake by the Nicola Lake Stock Farms Limited, a diversion from Handy creek into Cass creek by the Wallace Fisheries, and a tunnel under construction by the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company to tap its Henrietta Lake reservoir.

In Alberta the East Kootenay Power Company completed the construction of a 13,000 k.v.a. steam power station at Sentinel in the Crowsnest district as an auxiliary to its hydro-electric plants on the Bull and Elk rivers in British Columbia, and the Calgary Power Company greatly extended its transmission system.

In Saskatchewan the Provincial Government appointed a commission to enquire into the power resources of the province and a very active program of investigations was carried out.

In Manitoba the Manitoba Power Company completed the superstructure of its Great Falls plant on the Winnipeg river and brought into operation unit No. 4 of 28,000 horse-power capacity. The city of Winnipeg made improvements to its dam at Pointe du Bois on the Winnipeg river, and awarded a contract for the excavation of a rock cut to increase the discharge capacity of the river at Eight Foot falls. A prospective development of great importance to the northern part of the province is in view at Whitemud Falls on the Nelson river where an installation of from 80,000 to 40,000 horse-power is proposed to serve power over a transmission line 350 miles in length to the Flin Flon mining district northwest of the Pas.

Numerous undertakings are in the initial stages of construction and others are about to be commenced which will result in an addition to the Dominion total of more than 2,000,000 horse-power, much of which, it is expected, will be in place before the end of 1930. The capital required for this new work will involve the direct investment of at least $200,000,000 and many times this amount in the application of power to industry and domestic and public use.

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4½% per annum

Issued for sums of $500 and upwards for periods of three, four or five years.

Trustees are authorized by law to invest in these Certificates.

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National Trust Company
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Capital and Reserve $6,000,000. Assets under Administration $157,000,000.

20 King Street East, Toronto

The Story of 1927

The results achieved by The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1927 as indicated by the figures given below will be very gratifying to Policyholders and others interested in the Company's progress:

	1917	1922	1927
Assurances in Force	63,362,339	140,025,954	242,131,790
Assurances Issued	13,087,584	24,825,819	39,844,790
Total Assets	14,283,845	24,928,718	45,242,682
Policy and Annuity Reserves	11,019,495	20,897,214	37,631,039
Premium and Interest Income	3,134,953	6,122,338	11,151,557
Payments to Policyholders	1,030,392	2,049,324	3,898,356

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TORONTO
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Copy of Complete Report for 1927 mailed on request

The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada

FOUNDED 1897 *Head Office,* TORONTO

Branches and Agents in all Important Centres

Low Temperature Coal Carbonization Not Practical in Canada

WHILE intensive study of the problem is being undertaken by his Department, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines for Canada, is of the conviction that none of the processes for low temperature carbonization of coal, as practised in Europe, is as yet applicable to Canada. Accompanied by his deputy, Dr. Camsell, Mr. Stewart in 1927 visited the leading industrial centres of Europe, and on his return presented certain conclusions based on his observations.

In Great Britain an itinerary was worked out for Mr. Stewart, by the British fuel research board covering the more important developments in low temperature carbonization in that country. In addition conferences were held with a number of other organizations and individuals developing low temperature methods, of which there is record of about 200 different patents in Great Britain alone.

Mr. Stewart makes the following observations:

"The conclusion reached with regard to the present status of low temperature carbonization is first of all that extraordinary interest is being shown in developing processes particularly in Great Britain and Germany, where in one case the production of a smokeless fuel is the great desideratum and in the other the maximum yield of oils and other by-products from the coal; secondly, that while rapid progress is being made in the development of methods of carbonization no single one of these methods can yet be said to have been thoroughly proven to be commercially successful on a large scale with the exception of a process which has been in operation in Germany on brown coals for several years and is used mainly for the production of wax. In addition, it is unlikely that any one system will ever be adopted as applicable to all coals, and all conditions to the exclusion of all other systems. It is certain that the type of plant to be adopted in any particular case will depend on the object aimed at and the quality of the coal available. In other words, the problem of low temperature carbonization as applied to the Maritime Provinces will be different from that of Ontario and also from those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, owing to the different types of coal available and the different market conditions prevailing in each place.

"As a result of our visits valuable information was gained and connections made that will permit officers of the department to keep in close touch with the progress of development so that advantage may be taken of them if these developments should prove applicable to conditions in Canada.

"Enquiry was also made into the status of the two methods of converting coal into oil, of which much has been recently heard, namely, the Bergius process of hydrogenation and the synthetic processes of Fischer, in Germany and Patart in France. The former process is much further advanced than the latter and after sixteen years of experimental work and the expenditure of some millions of dollars it is now about to be applied in a modified form on a commercial scale in a plant almost completed at Leuna. This plant proposes to use German brown coal which it must be understood is very different to Canadian lignite, and when operating is expected to produce 100,000 tons of oil annually. Costs of production under the Bergius system are of course as yet unknown, but it is estimated that from brown coal at $2.50 per ton an oil similar to natural petroleum can be produced at about $3.00 to $3.25 per barrel.

"If these estimates of cost are correct the process has at present no possible commercial application on this continent, where crude petroleum can be produced from wells and is selling at less than half that figure. Owing, however, to the fact that the Leuna plant will be operated in connection with a huge fertilizer plant from which very cheap hydrogen can be obtained costs of production are expected to be below these figures. Control of the application of the Bergius process throughout the whole British Empire is in the hands of Sir Alfred Mond and associates.

"The synthetic process of making oil from mixtures of carbon monoxide and water gas was seen in operation in the laboratory of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Coal Research, Mulheim. This process is not so far advanced as the Bergius process and is still in the laboratory stage of development. Technically the process has been proven, but it is still a far cry to the time when it may be applied commercially.

"Both processes, and especially the Bergius, are, however, of such interest that the department will and is in a position to keep in close touch with the progress of their development and in this respect the trip was especially valuable."

Cardiff Offers Extensive Market for Canadian Products

CARDIFF, the commercial and industrial capital of Wales, is anxious to increase its consumption of food and other products of Canada, according to an announcement by its Development Agent.

Its marketing and distributing facilities cover a population of ten millions within a radius of 100 miles. At present a large portion of the food products received from Canada reaches the Cardiff district through other ports, necessitating extra handling and transport, the Agent points out, which adds to their cost to the consumer, as well as—in the case of highly perishable articles—results in the deterioration of quality and condition. A regular fortnightly service is operated by the C. G. M. M. boats and by importing direct to Cardiff it is claimed the article can be passed on to the consumer at a lower and more competitive price, whilst at the same time its good quality and condition are maintained.

In order to develop the public demand for Dominion goods, Cardiff is holding an Empire Exhibition and Shopping Week in the autumn of next year. This is being done to stimulate the interest of the housewife in Canadian goods and these efforts are receiving the support of the Empire Marketing Board, as well as the Dominion authorities.

Canadian producers and exporters wishing to open up trade connections in this enterprising market have been requested to communicate with the Development Agent, City Hall, Cardiff, Wales, who will be pleased to link them up with Cardiff wholesale houses with a view to business.

Dominion Geological Report of Economic Importance

THE Summary Report of the Geological Survey for 1926, part C, has been published. It presents the results of investigations carried on during 1926 by Geological Survey field parties in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Descriptions are given of the Mesozoic and Pleistocene lignite and peat deposits of Missinaibi, Opazatika and Mattagami rivers of northern Ontario. The report will be of interest to those who from time to time have considered the economic possibilities of these deposits.

The question of the origin of the copper ores of Rouyn is discussed and descriptions are given of mineral discoveries in Landrienne, Barraute and Dubuisson townships of western Quebec.

Brief notes are given on developments in the gold fields of Nova Scotia, and the lead-zinc deposit of Lewisdale, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, the copper deposits of Goshen, Albert county, and Annidale, Kings county, New Brunswick, and the sand deposits near River Denys, Nova Scotia, are described.

Consideration is also given to the oil possibilities of the Lake Ainslie area where oil seepages have from time to time attracted the attention of petroleum geologists. Copies of the reports may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Importance of Nova Scotia's Salt Deposits

IN 1917 rock salt was discovered at Malagash, Nova Scotia, and the first production from these deposits was made two years later. The importance of this discovery to the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces was early recognized and steps were taken to produce grades of salt suitable for the curing and packing of fish. The development of these deposits has progressed steadily from a production of 174 tons in 1919 to over 8,000 tons in 1926.

The salt from these deposits is won by mining, the salt being encountered at a depth of only 83 feet from the surface, after which it is crushed and ground into suitable grades.

In the preserving of fish for the market, salt has long played an important part, but it is only within recent years that any systematic study of the effect of salt on the tissue of fish has been made. The results of these studies have been of the greatest interest and benefit to the fishery trade and have enabled the producers of salted fish to prepare better products both as to appearance and grade than was possible under the old hit-and-miss methods. It has been found that salt produced by solar evaporation from sea water contained a certain bacterial organism which produced a red discoloration on the fish, especially on cod fish, but this organism is not believed to be present in salt produced from bedded salt deposits. The rate of penetration of salt into the tissues of the fish has also been extensively studied and the results have shown that the faster the penetration the better the quality of the product. The rate of penetration has been found to depend to a great extent on the purity of the salt; the purer the salt the faster the penetration. The presence in the salt of calcium and magnesium compounds is found to be highly detrimental and tends to make the fish white and opaque.

For many years large quantities of salt have been imported for use in the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. Much of this came from Turk's island in the West Indies and from the Spanish provinces bordering on the Mediterranean sea. The product from both these localities is produced by solar evaporation from sea water and in consequence trouble has frequently been encountered by Canadian and European producers of salted fish due to the red discoloration developing on their products.

Since the fisheries industry of the Maritime Provinces of Canada has for many years been one of the mainstays of these provinces and one of increasing importance, the discovery of the Malagash deposits, producing as they do a product so essential to such an industry, should prove of great benefit, and their more extensive development will be of the greatest assistance.

Record Customs Revenue for Port of Toronto

AN INCREASE of $3,497,666 over 1926 is shown in the Customs and Excise collections from the Toronto district, according to the returns issued by J. H. Bertram, collector for the Port of Toronto. The total for the year was $62,204,250, which sets a record in the history of the Port. This increase, according to Mr. Bertram, contrasted with a drop which might have been expected, due to the cut in sales tax, and the Customs official intimates that the Liquor Control Act is to a great extent responsible.

"The whole thing in a nutshell," he states, "is that the inception of business not conducted in the province for several years has not only made up for the difference, but has contributed to give us the biggest year in the history of the Port. With the exception of September, which showed a loss of $146,787, every month in the year gave an increase."

Attractive Investments

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Particulars sent on request.

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Real Estate Bonds

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W.N.McEachren & Sons

Limited

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Underlying Bonds of Abitibi-Spanish River Merger

The consolidation of important newsprint companies under the control of Abitibi is regarded as one of the most constructive steps ever taken in the development of Canadian industries.

It creates the largest newsprint-producing group in Canada, with assets which include timber areas in excess of 30,000 square miles; developed electrical power sites of 190,000 h.p.; undeveloped water power resources estimated at 500,000 h.p.; and mill properties which are advantageously located for serving a continent-wide market.

One effect of this consolidation has been to enhance the investment value of the bonds of controlled companies, and to make particularly attractive the following 6½% First Mortgage Bonds, which we offer at the prices shown:—

	Price	Yield %
Manitoba Paper 1st Mtge. 6½'s, due serially 1933-1946	104½	5.50-6.10
Murray Bay Paper 1st Mtge. 6½'s, due 1947	104½	6.10
Ste. Anne Paper 1st Mtge. 6½'s, due 1946	104	6.13

These bonds found a ready market prior to the merger. Their high coupon rate and yields, together with their position as underlying securities of such an outstanding industrial group, make them still more desirable investments.

We shall be pleased to supply information regarding these securities upon request.

Royal Securities Corporation

Limited

407 Herald Bldg., Calgary. 218 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Vancouver New York

ONTARIO

VAST ASSETS and RESOURCES

Ontario's Credit Based on Tremendous Resources

Population 3,000,000 *Area* 407,262 *Square Miles*

AS compared with the gross funded debt, the assets of Ontario are colossal, and the income from the varied activities of the Province produces annually many times the total of the obligations. It is worth noting, too, that considerably more than half of the indebtedness is actually revenue producing. In the growth of its industries, the development of its resources, the cultivation of favorable outside interests, the Province is steadily gaining in prestige and influence.

Specific Items in the Annual Income

Farming $482,000,000

Manufacturing 2,010,484,000

Mining $87,722,149

Forests $103,878,553

Fisheries $2,886,399

Furs $3,406,868

Total $2,690,377,969

These Billions in Estimated Wealth Secure Ontario's Bonds

Value of Crown Timber **$4,797,500,000**

Property Assessed by Municipalities **$2,638,000,000**

Value of Mineral Wealth **$2,000,000,000**

Value of Undeveloped Crown Lands **$230,000,000**

Value of Fish, Game and Fur **$200,000,000**

Capital Value of Available Water Power **$150,000,000**

Gross debt	$370,076,000
Realizable and income-producing assets	216,478,000
Net debt	$153,598,000
Other assets—Buildings, roads and estimated resources, including timber, Crown lands, water power, etc.	$824,000,000

Fiscal Year 1927	
Ordinary Revenue	$56,296,537
Ordinary Expenditure	56,008,547
SURPLUS	$ 287,990

Ontario's Revenue Constantly Growing

1910 $8,891,004

1914 $11,121,382

1918 $19,270,123

1923 $34,110,212

1924 $40,540,923

1925 $46,602,803

1926 $50,884,710

1927 $56,296,000

For Further Information, Apply

Provincial Government Offices

Queen's Park, Toronto

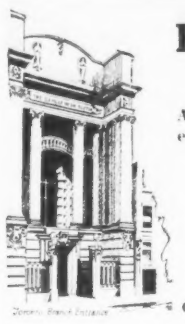
FISCAL AGENT

The Bank of Montreal acts as fiscal agent on behalf of Governments, Municipalities and Corporations. This service includes the payment of Bonds, Coupons and Dividends. The Bank of Montreal is in constant touch with security markets at home and abroad.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of $830,000,000



Build Your Business in Far Ports

As well as at Home. Our extensive foreign experience is available to our clients.

This Bank Solicits Business Accounts

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, $10,000,000 Reserve, $19,500,000

Total Assets, $245,000,000

804

Begin the New Year Right

Protect your family with a properly drawn Will, naming our Company your Executor.

Save systematically. Ask for our 4% and 5% Plans.

Protect your property with fire insurance and person with accident and health insurance through our Insurance Department.

Keep valuable papers such as Bonds, Stocks, and Deeds in one of our Safety Deposit Boxes.

Consult us, free of charge, with regard to your financial affairs.

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LIMITED

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The Toronto Casualty
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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

President: G. LARRATT SMITH. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers'
Guarantee and Accident Company

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER. Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON. General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance
Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS. General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation

ESTABLISHED 1855

W. G. Gooderham, President. E. R. C. Clarkson, Vice-President.
George H. Smith, General Manager

Capital Paid-Up	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Fund	7,500,000
Investments Exceed	60,000,000

Many thousands of people are availing themselves of the absolute security for their savings and the unexcelled facilities offered by this time-tried institution. Your account will be welcomed.

With Seventy-two years' valuable experience to its credit and with an organization extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the "Canada Permanent" offers you a financial service that will fully meet your requirements.

HEAD OFFICE:

14-18 Toronto Street, - - - Toronto 2.

Brazilian Traction Prepares for Expansion

Capital Stock Increased to $200,000,000 and Shares Split Four-for-One — Dividend Increased to Seven Per Cent.—Sao Paulo Bonds to be Retired and Services of Company Extended—Shareholders Ratify Directors' Proposals.

AN increase in the dividend on the common stock from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum, and a ratification of all the proposals put forward by the shareholders with regard to an increase in the capital stock from $120,000,000 to $200,000,000 were the principal features of a general meeting of shareholders of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, which was held in Toronto recently.

E. R. Wood, one of the vice-presidents, who presided, announced that the directors had decided to declare a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the issued ordinary shares of the company, payable on Thursday, March 1st, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, January 31st. The step, he said, had been prompted by the satisfactory earnings of the company during the past year.

J. M. Smith, the secretary of the company, read the notice calling the meeting in which it was proposed to pass a by-law increasing the capital stock through the creation of an additional 800,000 ordinary shares of the par value of $100 each. Supplementary letters patent were also to be secured to provide that, after the increase in capital had become effective, the ordinary shares should consist of 7,600,000 ordinary shares without nominal or par value instead of 1,900,000 ordinary shares of the par value of $100 each, the shares thus being split four for one. These steps were unanimously approved, 518,000 proxies being represented, besides a large number of the shareholders being present in person.

Mr. Wood outlined some of the reasons which actuated the directors in asking for an increase in the amount of the company's capital. Both Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, situated about two hundred miles apart, are rapidly growing communities, and in order to keep pace with the expansion necessary additional funds would be required from time to time. A number of other smaller municipalities also looked for additional supplies of power, light and telephone service. In order to forestall local competition the Brazilian company should be first in the field. In asking for a larger increase in capitalization than would be at once demanded, the directors were looking forward a number of years; present action was taken in order to avoid a further appeal to the shareholders in the immediate future. It was also proposed to retire the original $6,000,000 of Sao Paulo bonds, which mature in June, 1929, out of the proceeds of the new financing.

In response to an enquiry as to when the new stock would be ready for trading, Miller Lash, a vice-president of the company, stated that it would probably be about the first of May. Besides the legal technicalities necessary to get the letters patent, etc., time has to be given to the European shareholders to subscribe to the new stock. A circular will be sent to shareholders setting out details as to how payments for the new stock may be made. Definite dates will be set for the payment of these instalments, and the full time will probably be spread over a year.

Higher Profits and Increased Assets for Provincial Bank

THE Provincial Bank of Canada has experienced a satisfactory year, according to preliminary figures of the annual statement for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1927. The main features of these figures are higher profits, increased assets and a strong financial position, comparing favorably in all these respects with previous years.

Net profits amount to $508,608, as compared with $454,123 in the preceding fiscal year. Out of these profits the regular dividend of 9 per cent., totalling $360,000, was paid to shareholders; a sum of $63,600 was reserved for Dominion Government taxes, and a total of $51,033 was applied toward writing off bank premises, other real estate and furniture and fixtures, accounts and amortization in full of the cost of maintenance of new branches. These deductions from profits totalled $474,633 leaving a surplus of $33,975 for the year, which was added to balance brought forward, making total undivided profits carried forward $310,410.

During the period under review the deposits of the bank increased nearly $3,000,000. Total obligations to the public at Nov. 30 were in excess of $44,850,000, as against $42,063,242 a year previously. Total assets were $50,716,541, as against $47,880,504. The bank's strong liquid position is indicated by the fact that liquid assets as at the close of the fiscal period under review amounted to $28,498,113, constituting the high percentage of over 63 per cent. of the total obligations to the public.

The bank's paid-up capital is $4,000,000, and its reserve fund is $1,500,000.

Reserve fund and undivided profits make a combined total of $1,810,410.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the bank will be held on Feb. 1.

Twin City Rapid Transit Revenues Are Lower

THE report of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for November showed net income available for dividends of $111,521, as compared with $196,873 for the corresponding month in 1926, a decrease of 43.35 per cent. Total operating revenue was reduced by approximately $41,000, while operating expenses showed a reduction of only $8,000. After allowing $17,500 for dividends on the preferred stock, $94,021 was left to apply to common stock.

For the eleven months ended November, total operating revenues were $12,047,857, a decrease as compared with the same period a year ago of approximately $570,000. Operating expenses were reduced by over $55,000. Net income amounted to $1,039,435, a reduction of $169,000. After allowing $192,000 for preferred dividends for the period and $660,000 for common stock, there was a surplus of $186,939. This compared with $191,030 last year, when, however, $825,000 was paid in dividends.

Building in United States

APPROXIMATELY $8,000,000,000 were spent on building activities in the United States during 1927, according to statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America. This, it is claimed, was the greatest volume of construction work ever recorded for a single year. The figures, representing all types of construction activity, showed that 1927 outstripped 1926 by more than 4 per cent.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY CANADA

Irish Free State
5% External Gold Bonds
Due November 1, 1960

Principal and interest (May 1 and November 1) payable in United States gold coin in New York City, without deduction for any Irish taxes present or future. Coupon bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000, registerable as to principal only.

The Irish Free State is an integral part of the British Empire and enjoys the same constitutional status as the Dominion of Canada.

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for the hydro-electric development of the River Shannon, which is expected upon completion to generate sufficient power to meet the requirements of the entire country at low cost, and for other Government purposes. We recommend these bonds for sound investment and upon request will forward a circular giving further particulars of this issue.

Price 97 and interest, to yield about 5.20%
(Subject to prior sale and change in price)

The National City Company
Limited

Head Office—St. James and St. Peter Streets—Montreal

10 King Street East TORONTO — 704 Blackburn Building OTTAWA — 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

73

MR. NELSON
MR. NELSON *calling*
MISTER NELSON

To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Put on your WEED Chains before you drive out in snow. WEED Chains dig into snow and give your tires traction.

Don't Forget Your WEED CHAINS

The Threshold Of Opportunity

The Doors of Opportunity are wide open and Canada stands at the threshold. With her uncounted stores of natural resources she faces the future with unbounded confidence in her destiny.

In this confidence this institution fully shares and pledges itself that during 1928 and the years that lie ahead, its resources will, as in the past, be available to assist every worthwhile endeavor of productive enterprise throughout the Dominion.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1873
Head Office 15 King Street W. Toronto.

A. F. WHITE, President. N. L. McLEOD, General Manager.

SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION
TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 14, 1928

Madame L. A. Taschereau, wife of the Premier of Quebec.

The Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon, as Charles I England and Henrietta Maria, his wife.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, in legal robe and wig.

Mr. and Mrs. John Perodeau, son and daughter-in-law of the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the right Mr. and Mrs. Bassett. On the left Mrs. W. Chambers, of Montreal, and Colonel Royal Ewing, of Montreal. Mrs. Bassett is represented as Madeleine de la Baru, of the period of Louis XV, and wears rose and gold. Mr. Bassett wears the costume of a Canadian officer of the time of Montgomery.

Hon. Athanase and Mrs. David, Mr. David as Didier David, and Mrs. David as his wife (1608)

Hon. W. L. and Mrs. McDougald, of Montreal. Senator McDougald is in the costume of the Chief of the Dougald Clan, and Mrs. McDougald as the Chieftain's wife.

Mr. George Drummond, of Montreal, as the Sieur de la Salle, the explorer. He is in brown velvet with lace and braiding.

Mrs. Franklyn Ahearn, of Ottawa, as Lady Hamilton, who wore blush rose chiffon with blue, and Miss Margaret Fleming as Madame Drucour (1760) in chartreuse green taffeta.

Interesting Figures at the Historical Ball recently given in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, by the Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Narcisse Perodeau and his daughter, Mrs. Frank McKenna, in honor of Mrs. McKenna's charming debutante daughter, Miss Yvette McKenna, whose photograph in costume we reproduced last week.

In the last few months there has come a wave of protest from women—short, and tall, small, and large, all women—at the exaggerated shoes that have been sold to them. ¶ Doctors say the ill effects of faulty shoes cannot be overestimated. To correct foot trouble—or avoid it—wear

CANTILEVER SHOES

Scientifically designed to fit the foot, giving perfect comfort through flexibility fashionably smart to suit the most fastidious of women

'IDELLA'

In Autumn Brown Kid with Suede Insert and Straps. Also, Black Kid, and Patent.

Cantilever Shoes

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO—7 Queen St. E., at Yonge.
HAMILTON—8 John St. N., at King.
OTTAWA—Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
PORT ARTHUR—McNulty's, Ltd.
SUDBURY—Canadian Dep't. Stores, Ltd.
GALT—Mundy's Shoe Store.
BROCKVILLE—H. W. Gilheely.
MONTREAL—Castle Bldg., St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.
WINNIPEG—Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA—The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON—Royal Shoe Store.
EDMONTON—Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY—Hudson's Bay Company.
VANCOUVER—Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA—Hudson's Bay Company.
BRANTFORD—Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B.—Scovill Brothers.
MOOSE JAW—Robinson, McBean, Limited.
BRANDON, MAN.—Knewlton's Boot Shop, Limited.

The Real Japanese Woman

THE Modern Woman has now invaded Japan, and feminine iconoclasts are attacking two of the most ancient institutions in the world—the Japanese woman's straight black hair and her kimono.

Until recently curly hair has always been considered a disgrace, a sign of that inferior semi-negroid race which preceded the Japanese in the land of the Rising Sun. But the Japanese to-day are badly bitten with the craze for Western customs, and more and more women are being shingled and permanently waved and are entering industry.

It is sad to see the passing of these old customs, but saddest of all is the gradual abandonment of the kimono which, with the cherry-blossom, was one of the most beautiful and distinctive things in old Japan. A party of *musumes* (girls between 7 and 17) off for the day to some fair or feast at the Shinto Temple looks like a crowd of decorous butterflies fluttering and chattering in the sun. Should the rain come on, they immediately turn into a bunch of scarlet poppies, for each little *musume* tucks up her rich silk kimono out of the way of the rain and shows her bright red petticoat.

The true kimono is not the light textured, gaudy affair sold in European shops. It is always of stiff rich silk, and the *musume* wears all sorts of gay colors, often with the family crest woven into the back of the neck. Underneath is another kimono of lighter texture and different color. But when she marries she must put on sad colors, making herself attractive to none outside her own house.

So she puts on a dove-colored outer kimono. But underneath she may wear several others of all sorts of different colors, and the ends of the wide sleeves form rainbows of color on her forearms. If, poor thing, she is widowed, she is expected to wear mourning and to make a scarecrow of herself for the rest of her life. She can never return to her gay days as a *musume* unless her son marries and brings back a daughter-in-law to take her place. Then she may once again put on bright colors and go abroad to enjoy herself.

The obi, which, with the kimono, is threatened by European customs, is the other lovely colored article of dress. A sash of stiff, thick silk richly brocaded, it is tied in a big bow at the back of the waist with the long ends falling behind. Some of those still to be seen on Japanese girls of good birth have been handed down from mother to daughter-in-law for countless generations.

There is a fashion among a certain breed of critics to pooh-pooh the work of the woman novelist. Remaining blind to the qualities of "Cranford," "Wuthering Heights," "Pride and Prejudice," they look down indulgently on the work of the woman, supporting their argument with the fact that there has never been a giant among women painters or women composers. There is surprise in finding that the five outstanding prose writers of Australia, New Zealand, and Africa are all women. New Zealand has produced none greater than Katherine Mansfield; Olive Schreiner was the first great voice that came to us from Africa, and now, among writers in Africa, Sarah Gertrude Millin, Pauline Smith, and Ethelreda Lewis have won distinct recognition in England and America.—*Now and Then.*

Lor', but women's rum cattle to deal with,
The first man found that to his cost,
And I reckon it's just through a woman
The last man on earth'll be lost.
—*G. R. Sims.*

BUST TO LATE GEN. BOOTH UNVEILED
A bust of the late General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was recently unveiled on Mile End Waste by Mr. John Scurr, M.P., for Mile End.

LONDON LETTER

I SIMPLY must talk of the weather again though I know you heave a sigh when you see a mention of the word. After telling you about our cold snap, of which we are inordinately proud, though grumbling like anything, I have to announce that we had a heavy snowstorm which turned our London streets into an imitation of Canada. Snow made heavy the branches of the trees and lay on the pavements until the milder weather turned it into slush. I watched from a safe warm room (what our gas and coal bills will be I shudder to think) people picking their way through the snow in thin stockings and seemingly light shoes, watched the pigeons huddling in flocks on window ledges, with their feathers ruffled around what corresponds to their ears, watched the dogs stepping daintily through the heavy snow and the small boys making snowballs. It might have been Canada I was admiring, and it brought back memories of brilliant skies, of snow covering the ground as far as one could see, of the jingle of sleigh bells. Then I remembered that Canada was three thousand miles away, that this snow will be melted very soon and the green grass visible in the parks, and that crocuses and snowdrops will be peeping through in another month.

The Weather

Severe cold came before this universal snow storm which has been a record one, and a friend telephoning from Chipping Norton on Christmas Day said there were six inches of snow on the ground. From Dover even comes news of great drifts and impassable roads. The cold was hard on the birds. A friend who sent a parcel of holly from a country place in Surrey said berries were scarce as the birds had eaten them during the hard frost when food was not plentiful. "Starvation weather" she called it and it must have been so for the poor birds and animals as well as for the poor of our own kind.

This same friend who loves everything to do with the country, has a bird sanctuary of her own. Lest a certain piece of land should be built upon and the birds driven away she bought it, and there, a short walk from her own little country home, the birds are left in peace. The ground is varied by gentle slopes and thick "jungle", by open spaces and little ponds where the birds drink and bathe. No one is admitted without special permission and I don't know what might happen to boys found trespassing and interfering with the birds which live there in great variety. I was honored by being permitted last summer to walk through the sanctuary, where one had a curious sense of being an intruder, so strong was the silent influence of the real owners, the birds.

*

ALTHOUGH Christmas is past and done with for this year, and you have hardly had time to break your New Year resolutions, I must revert to Christmas to the extent of saying how much I admired the special Canadian cards which came to me from various parts of the country. I saw none so original, so characteristic as those by Canadian artists of Canadian scenes which were warranted to make a born Canadian rather homesick for the days that are no more.

Canadian Cards

It is an excellent idea to produce cards which really mean something, and give an idea of the historic incidents as well as more modern conditions in Canada.

As I am talking about myself and my views—for which a thousand apologies—may I thank several shadow friends who wrote from Canada in time for Christmas. We may never meet in the flesh but their letters have been a great pleasure. All the more in the case of those who tell me that they are English by birth and love to hear about places and landmarks which were once familiar to them.

THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTS YOUNG JACK TARS
The Prince of Wales recently visited the training ship Mercury at Hamble, near Southampton. He distributed prizes and watched an entertainment. The photograph shows the Prince of Wales shaking hands with old boys of the schools.

*

THE death of Courtice Pounds, one of the famous Savoy artists, was a real grief to many to whom he was only known through his singing. It was only a fortnight or so before his death that a great benefit entertainment was held and three thousand pounds raised that he might be comfortable and well cared for during his last illness. Mr. Pounds had a devoted family and warm friends, and all over the world there must be people feeling a little sad for the news of his passing. London is very faithful to old friends and the tributes to this artist have been many and kind.

Courtice Pounds

*

THE news that Lord Burnham has sold the famous "Daily Telegraph" with which his family has been associated for three generations, to the "Berry Brothers" was one of the sensations of the year-end.

"Daily Telegraph"

The "Daily Telegraph" is an institution, and one which was so identified with the Burnham's that it will be hard for the general public to realize that anyone else could own the D. T. Sir William Berry, and his brother, Mr. J. Gomer Berry,—soon, if report speeks truly to be a baronet,—are the largest newspaper owners in the country and brilliantly successful in all they undertake. It is certain that under their guidance the old "Daily Telegraph" will go from strength to strength and remain worthy of its old traditions.

*

THE greatest sympathy has been felt in this country for the United States in the terrible submarine disaster in which so many valuable lives have been lost. Daily we have watched the papers anxiously for news, and it added deep poignancy to the tragedy that at times it seemed rescue was in sight, for at least some of the men.

British Sympathy

The freshness of that dreadful happening is hardly forgotten before the news comes that it is feared another American woman has lost her life trying to fly the Atlantic. At the time of writing the worst is anticipated, but there is still a chance that Mrs. Grayson has been found. One can only hope for the best while thinking with dismay of the gales and snowstorms which have been so prevalent during the last fortnight.

*

LORD BURNHAM is leaving on the 9th of January for India as he is a member of the important Indian Commission of which so much has been heard. Canada has pleasant memories of Lord and Lady Burnham for their visit with the Imperial Press party was a great success. They, on their part, have been devoted friends of Canada and Canadians for many years and are pleased to meet old acquaintances from the Dominion.

The Burnhams

*

ALL the people who have been crossing the ocean lately are full of sad tales of their experiences. One friend tells me that she was knocked down and bruised, but that some of the passengers had arms and legs broken and suffered greatly from shock. As to the Channel boats they have had a terrible time of storm and stress. Boats found it almost impossible to leave Dover and had to be assisted by the harbor tugs. Other boats started and had to put back, and many crossing to Norway and Holland were many hours late, during which time the passengers suffered miseries unspeakable. Those of us on more or less dry land had reason to be thankful that we could sit by our fires instead of rolling and tossing in terrifying storms of snow and wind. The Christmas holidays of 1927 will be long remembered, on account of the weather conditions.

Ocean Storms

Mary Macleod Moore

Old Dutch Cleanser

Healthful Cleanliness

MILLIONS of homes are kept spick and span from cellar to attic with Old Dutch. Use it for cleaning kitchen utensils, sinks, bathrooms, woodwork, glassware, etc. Contains no lye, acids or hard grit to injure surfaces or hands. Old Dutch is economical, safe and speedy—there's nothing else like it. Goes further—lasts longer.

MADE IN CANADA

For continuous good health

Eat—

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

THRICE-A-DAY BRINGS HEALTH TO STAY

707

Take Hot OXO before retiring

OXO CORDIAL

51

ASK for Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk and Diet

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged

Rich Milk—Extract of Grain. Prepare it *at home*, for all members of the family, by briskly stirring the powder in hot or cold water, no cooking. Use any time, when faint or hungry. A hot cupful, on retiring, induces refreshing sleep.

Maybelline

DARKENS and BEAUTIFIES EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY, makes them appear *naturally* dark, long and luxuriant. Adds wonderful charm, beauty and expression to any face. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of lovely women. Solid form or water-proof liquid, BLACK or BROWN. 75c at your dealer's. Distributed in Canada by Palmers Ltd., Montreal.

Liquid Form

Solid Form

In Memoriam

Dear friend, far off, my last desire,
So far, so near in woe and weal;
O loved the most, when most I feel
There is a lower and a higher;

Known and unknown; human, divine;
Sweet human hand and lips and eye;
Dear heavenly friend that canst not die,
Mine, mine, forever, ever mine;

Strange friend, past, present, and to be;
Love deeplier, darklier understood;
Behold, I dream a dream of good,
And mingle all the world with thee.

—*Tennyson.*

MANY years ago, John Ruskin complained of the schoolgirl's misuse of the English language, declaring that her wrongful use of adjectives did more harm than her brother's rough slang. He cited her misuse of "lovely," a good word when properly applied, but ridiculous when used in the same breath to describe a puppy, a rose, and a violin recital. "Wonderful" has been the fashionable adjective of late, and when preceded by the adverb, "simply," is sadly overworked. At breakfast, the coffee is simply wonderful, the salad at luncheon is the same, and the flapper goes to bed proclaiming that the monogram on her new pillow-slip is simply too wonderful for words. The most unpleasant adjective of all is "intriguing," which has been bandied about of late years until it has become decidedly shopworn. Everything was intriguing, from a Persian cat to Niagara Falls, until we wished that the old sorceress, Helen of Troy, would come back and teach the foolish modern world the real meaning of "to intrigue." This continent is more of a sinner in the overuse of adjectives than is Europe. English folk are inclined to reticence in speech, while the Scot has been known to accuse the rest of the world of effusiveness. In that forgotten but delightful book, "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," an Englishman comes to the Glen of Drumlochly and shocks everyone by his lavish use of language. However when he describes a sunrise as "magnificent" it is too much for a local sage, who asks him impatiently, "Man, will ye no' leave ane word for the last chapter of Revelations?"

If you have spent an hour with a woman who works her adjectives overtime, you are ready to pray for deafness. After all, it must be a great rest not to hear the woman who is given to superlatives. I suppose the most remarkable woman in literature is the wife of Coriolanus, the fair Virgilia, whom her husband calls "my Sweet Silence." I wonder how many husbands in ancient or modern times could truthfully use that form of address. Even Volumnia, her mother-in-law, was fond of Virgilia:—and that is the supreme test of charm. We have always wished to know more of Virgilia; but Shakespeare gives us only a tantalizing glimpse of her. Of one thing we may be certain:—the love of Coriolanus and Virgilia was a genuine romance. Cupid, who loves to play strange tricks, puts a spell on a man of rude strength, so that he becomes devoted to a woman frail as a flower. So our truculent Coriolanus gives his stout heart to the keeping of soft-voiced Virgilia. There is a steady demand for the young person who does not pronounce everything adorable or wonderful.

*

A LETTER from a Toronto correspondent tells of an experiment little known to the community:

How many are there, I wonder, says the writer, who know of that bright little corner of the Wellesley school devoted to crippled children? Little ones who would otherwise sit still all day or perhaps hop round on crutches — if they are fortunate enough to have them—in not too bright or cheerful surroundings, and no real companionship, here spend a pleasant hour or two. To and from this school these little ones are taken in T.T.C. buses and are carried in and out by the drivers. This project is carried out through the kindness of the Ontario Government, hoping that through proper environment and a real, happy interest in a moderate amount of instruction, the children may become in time stronger and perhaps self-reliant citizens. The rooms are delightfully bright, airy and warm, the teachers are chosen for their real ability for the work, and a practical nurse is in attendance. The kitchen is also a delightful room, where the little ones eat their luncheon and are provided with either milk or cocoa. I have been there at the noon hour, when the wee unfortunates were having a most hilarious time, happy and bright, racing around in their little invalid chairs, or dragging disabled legs, all unconscious of their disabilities, for all are more or less handicapped. Other rooms in the school are occupied by well children —and every now and again there is fire drill and each hearty, strong boy knows exactly what disabled boy he is to carry out. So that, even though they are on the ground floor and near the entrances, everything is thought of, and in case of fire, they are in no danger. All this good work has been brought about and made possible by the untiring work of two pioneer women, Trustee Edith L. Grover and Dr. Helen MacMurchy:—both well-known Torontonians, who are always working for the betterment and happiness of humanity.

The blessing of Tiny Tim will surely rest on those who have taken pains that these crippled little ones will have the opportunity to become trained and equipped for life's conflict.

MRS. PAUL GAUTHIER

Formerly Miss Agnes McMillan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McMillan, of Ottawa, whose marriage to Mr. Paul Gauthier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gauthier, of Ottawa, took place in the autumn.
—Photo by Castonguay.

*

YES, the merry hours of Christmas have passed in a whirl of holly and red ribbon; we have rung and sung and danced the New Year in—and now, as I write, it is below zero and the east wind is blowing in anything but a balmy fashion. Enid has wandered in, to wish me well and incidentally to express her views on things in general.

"Whoever it was," said Enid, "who heard the East a-calling knows how I feel in January."

"I think it was Kipling," I ventured. "But why the East at this time?"

"Oh, I know what you want," said Enid contemptuously. "You are sighing for the West Indies and South America—palms and cocoanuts and yellow sands. But I want Egypt and the Gulf of Aden and India:—not to mention the China Sea."

"Where the dawn comes up like thunder, outer China 'crost the Bay," I idly quoted.

"There's no use in calling this weather bracing," said Enid. "From January to April Canada puts her population in cold storage."

"I'm not defending our climate. In July and August it's fairly kind and maternal, but in winter-time Canada is a cruel stepmother."

"Well, I've had a cheque from Uncle William," said Enid, "and I'm off next month to the Mediterranean. Shall I give your love to the pyramids?"

"Enid, do be careful if you're going to Egypt. Don't potter about the pyramids too much, and, for goodness' sake, don't explore any tombs. Think of what happened Lord Carnarvon!"

"Rubbish! That's your Irish superstition. Lord Carnarvon would have died anyway—might have taken the 'flu in London. King Tut's tomb had nothing to do with it. Do you know what Egypt means to me—not old kings and musty monuments—but Cleopatra? That wicked old girl seems just as alive to-day as when she slipped a pearl into Antony's wine and gave him a costly cocktail."

"Cleopatra was the finest lady of them all," I assented with enthusiasm. "She didn't bob her hair or cry for a vote—but she just got her own way with everyone. Mussolini could go to school to Cleopatra. And it is such a mistake to think that Cleopatra killed herself because Antony was defeated at Actium. Cleopatra took her own life because she could not enslave Augustus. Julius Caesar was a child in her hands, Marc Antony was her devoted lover—but Augustus was quite indifferent to her dusky charms. Cleopatra was not going to be dragged at his chariot wheels through the streets of Rome. So, like the proud queen that she was, she sent for the asp and took the poison route to the Beyond."

"And she was perfectly right," said Enid, "and her spirit rules Egypt to-day. Well, I'll see you before I sail."

And Enid went away, leaving me to imagine what I should do if I had a cheque-bestowing Uncle William.

*

THERE is a woman who is always priding herself on being a candid friend and telling the plain truth. Her name is Frances Hargrave—and her appearance on the scene usually means a hurricane. So, when she arose last week at a quiet little party and said "I wish people would not be such hypocrites" we prepared for trouble.

"How are we hypocrites?" asked Phyllis, who believes that things are what they seem.

"This Christmas business, for instance. We send out cards wishing our friends and acquaintances a merry Christmas, when we know perfectly well that hardly anyone who is over twenty-one has a merry Christmas. Instead of being merry, Christmas is the hardest day in the year. There are empty chairs everywhere and hearts that are fairly breaking over the vanished faces. Yet we talk as if turkey and plum pudding would heal the aching hearts. If the rest of you were honest, you would agree with me. I hate Christmas and New Year festivities. They're only a mockery."

The oldest of the group, a shy little woman, eighty years of age, said quietly:

"So long as we keep Regret for a guest, Christmas will seem a mockery. There are a few lines I learned long ago, which always help me. I don't know who wrote them."

"What are they, Aunt Selina?" asked Frances.

The thin, silvery voice repeated:

"Good-bye! Nay do not grieve that it is over,
The perfect hour.
Nor that the bee, sweet honey-loving rover,
Flits from the flower.
Good-bye! It is the law. Love will be flying,
Yea, Love and all.
Sweet was the living, happy be the dying:—
Let the leaves fall!"

Jean Graham

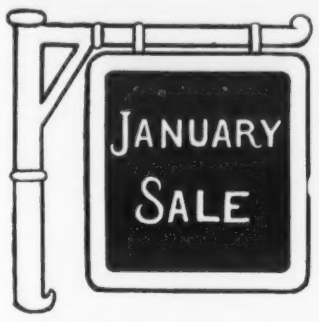
The Poet

"This street,
Where ugliness and squalor meet
Poverty . . . Dirt . . .
These smells . . . That greasy shirt,
Hung on a line across the court. . .
Brown paper in a broken window-pane. . . .
Those children, pale and stunted . . how they swear! . . .
No joy, no life, no color anywhere. ."
So ran my thoughts. I made to hasten by,
Superior, aloof,
When, like a lark down-dropping from the sky,
God pulled me up short.
Through an open door,
Happy and clear and sweet,
I heard a woman singing at her work.
Dumb with surprise,
I listened in that street,
The shamed tears in my eyes.
"If she can sing
'Mid want and ugliness,
So much the more
Poet is she; so much the less
Am I, being blind
To Beauty she can find."
So ran my thoughts. I turned and went my way,
Silent, and left her singing in the grey.

—Teresa Hooley.

Some of your griefs you have cured,
And the sharpest you still have survived,
But what torments of pain you endured
From evils that never arrived!

—Emerson.



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FUR COATS

January Sale prices in our Fur Department represent the greatest values we have ever offered, as the keenest comparison will reveal. With the advantages of Fairweathers quality and workmanship that stand behind these prices, you also select from a collection unequalled in Canada for style and variety.

Golden Broadtail
American Broadtail Coat, Banded Skirt and Sleeves. Long shawl collar of beige fox. Was $625 **$489**

Grey Squirrel
Fine grey Russian Squirrel. Clear well matched skins. Roll shawl collar. Was $675 ..... **$539**

Jap Mink
Jap Mink Coat of fine dropped skins. Johnny collar. Was $950 ..... **$657**

Alaska Seal
Sealskin Coat. Gathered shawl collars and cuffs of self. Was $575 ..... **$437**

Hudson Seal
Model Coat. Ripple front. Large gathered shawl collar and cuffs of Baum Marten. Was $900 .. **$719**

Persian Lamb
Model Coat of Glossy Skins. Medium curl. Trimmed with natural fitch. Was $500 ..... **$397**

Inspection and Comparison Invited

Our system of arranged payment enables our customers to enjoy the convenience of a charge account.

BLACK CARACUL
Full swing front with ripple, as illustrated. Rich glossy long gathered shawl collar. Was $475 **$379**

Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge St. Toronto

Make Yourself Comfortable

SUCH an invitation is sometimes awkwardly made, because just at the moment when most needed the furnace took a sullen fit and refused to supply the desired instant comfort.

But if you have a Radiant Gas Fire in your sitting room, you can draw the chair up to the fire in proud confidence. And you may expect, and will surely receive, the congratulations of your visitors on your wonderful fire.

Terms price on this model installed complete $110.75. Other models from $28.50 up.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
Display Rooms—55 Adelaide Street East
TELEPHONE—MAIN 8371

When Royalty plays amid the snows at St. Moritz

GLORIOUS St. Moritz . . . land of sunshine amid the snows . . . the rendezvous of Royalty and the social elect of all the world . . . a veritable mecca for all who love the sports of winter.

In St. Moritz, as in other fashionable resorts in Europe and in this country, you will find that "Canada Dry" is an especially popular drink on cold, crisp days.

This is true not only because of its wonderful flavor and the distinction it carries, but also because of the way it refreshes and invigorates.

You who live in steam-heated cities will find this exhilaration as welcome as the fortunate few who spend their winters on the peaks of St. Moritz.

The minute you taste "Canada Dry" you will know why it has become the most famous product ever made in Canada and is acknowledged, even in New York, to be the world's best ginger ale.

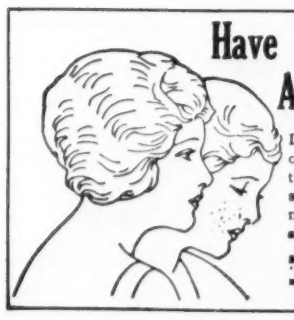
"CANADA DRY"

This is the Hostess Package of 12 bottles —the most convenient way to buy "Canada Dry."

Made in Canada by J. J. McLaughlin Limited, Toronto and Edmonton. Established 1890. In U. S. A., Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Incorporated, New York

DR. ADALYN K. PIGOTT
OSTEOPATHIST
Announces Her Removal from
TORONTO, CANADA
TO
"EL ENCINO," 44 COAST HIGHWAY
Montecito, Santa Barbara, California
A LIMITED NUMBER OF RESIDENT PATIENTS ACCOMMODATED.

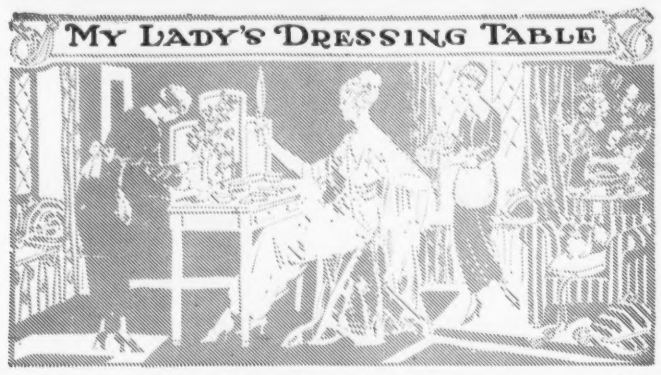
Have You Blemishes or A Clear Smooth Skin?



If you wish a skin clear of blemishes and other annoying eruptions begin to-day the regular use of **Cuticura Soap**, assisted by **Cuticura Ointment.** No other method is so agreeable, so often effective and so economical.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot "Stockhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE



YES, it is a decidedly cold morning with the mercury coquetting with zero. I feel a desire to read something, which will take me far away from this century and this modern world to a fairy land, where there are birds and flowers and fountains. And here is the book, bound in a nice, warm red leather, and, in the very last chapter I find this comforting sentence to begin with:—

"The country was lovely just then; it was summer. The wheat was golden and the oats still green; the hay was stacked in the rich low-lying meadows, where the stork was marching about on his long red legs, chattering Egyptian, the language his mother had taught him."

THE LATEST FROM PARIS
The latest decolletage is embroidered in bib effect in graduated sizes of brilliants, on white crepe picador evening dress from Lelong, of Paris, who offers necklace half of pearls and half of brilliants to match.

So the story goes on—the one about the Ugly Duckling, which entranced me in childhood and which has not yet lost its charm.

"Don't tell me you are reading fairy tales," says an ever-so-wise friend.

Yes, indeed I am—the book by Hans Christian Andersen, which opens with "The Mermaid" and closes with "The Ugly Duckling". You all know the famous old story, of the ugly grey duckling that was scorned by his own mother and ridiculed, not only by the other ducklings, but by the dog and the cat! He wandered away to a cottage in the forest, where he was ill-treated throughout a whole winter. When the spring came, however, he awoke to find his wings so broad and strong that they bore him away to a beautiful garden, where he floated out on a glittering stream, to discover that he had developed into a graceful swan, welcomed by a brotherhood of beautiful white birds.

A letter I received from one of you, signed "Dolores" has reminded me of this story. Dolores, who is only eighteen years old, declares that she is an ugly duckling with a "perfectly terrible" complexion. Now, when I awakened this morning, the world seemed cold and drab and I had a complexion to match. So, I hastened to a pretty sea-green jar and took some nice, smooth cream from it, which I applied to my drab-colored face, "rubbing upward and outward", and finally wiping off with a cloth dipped in cold water. The drabness vanished as if by magic and the world became rose-colored once more. So, Dolores, begin all over again and become a swan.

*

THERE'S no denying it that a red nose arouses suspicion, even in the most innocent observer. It is all in vain to say that you have indigestion or a bad cold:—your dearest friend will continue to regard you with doubt. There was a man whom Kipling tells about who had such a betraying beak, but the author assures us that it is "an affliction, not an indication". A modern writer on beauty topics has something to say concerning a red nose.

To-day I am going to write about what is a serious worry to those who have it. Luckily it is a fairly rare sort of worry—it is a red nose.

Now a red nose can make people not only uncomfortable but self-conscious and miserable.

I am sometimes asked, "How can I cure a red nose?" The answer is that you must first find the cause. Some troubles can be easily dealt with without actually knowing what causes them, but this trouble may come from half a dozen reasons.

The first thing to get out of your head is, if you see a woman or man with a red nose, don't think that they drink. Nothing of the sort. A man or woman who drinks may have such a nose, but they usually have a blotchy red face as well, and many other unmistakable symptoms. A person with a red nose may have a very white face and an otherwise delicate and sensitive skin.

It is, indeed, this sensitiveness that is sometimes partly the cause of the trouble.

I have known people who thought their noses would get red after hot tea, or on sitting by the fire, or coming into a hot room. They always did get red.

Here is a word of advice to that sort of worrier. Try and forget your little worry. If you are afraid your nose is getting red and hot, you are helping it to do both. Most of us have experienced this little truth at some time or another. The only thing you can do is to make a valiant effort to forget all about red noses, and, if possible, to forget yourself entirely, and not care what happens to your nose.

Sometimes a red nose is caused by acute indigestion. If this is the case, go to a doctor. You can help your doctor, by the way, by masticating your food very thoroughly.

A red nose is sometimes the outward expression of anaemia. You may be anaemic, and your circulation consequently faulty.

Do you take either a weak iron form of tonic, or cod liver oil and malt, or some good malted milk in bed at night? Any or all of these are good for anaemia. Best of all remedies, perhaps, for the red nose that comes from anaemia is a constant series of breathing exercises.

We do not use half the breathing capacity of our lungs, we want to take long deep breaths on the way to the office, as we go up the stairs, in our rooms and in the air—anywhere and everywhere whenever we think of it.

Try it yourself if your nose is red. It may be rather a bother to keep remembering to breathe slowly and deeply through your nose, letting the air quietly and leisurely out from your mouth. It will help to cure your trouble, and will give a sense of well-being and poise.

Correspondence

Clarissa. What a lucky girl you are to have hair which is "almost to your knees." We heard of such hair many years ago, but it is very seldom that such fairy locks are seen to-day. To hear that they are golden as well is almost too good to be true. You ask if there is any preparation which keeps fair hair from darkening. There is a woman over fifty whose hair is still radiantly fair. She attributes this condition to the fact that she puts one teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen in the last rinsing water after a monthly shampoo. Then there is a shampoo powder (ten cents an envelope) which will retard the darkening—but will not restore the original golden tint.

Valerie

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

NERVES

Ovaltine soothes fretful nerves

OVERTAXED, underfed, they make day time work a burden, and when night comes, stay wide-awake, giving body and mind no chance to rest and gather new strength, new power.

Ovaltine soothes "edgey" nerves, feeds them with the strength-giving concentrated goodness from ripe barley malt, fresh eggs and creamy milk — nature's own tonic foods. A cup before retiring will result in a night of calm, restful sleep. Another, on rising, will start you vigorously into the new day.

Ovaltine contains neither drugs nor sedatives, just pure, perfectly balanced food and tonic values.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
BUILDS UP BRAIN, NERVES AND BODY

Test Ovaltine, to-day, at our expense. Send the coupon.

At your druggists, 60c, 90c, $1.50 and $5.25 special family size. For economy, purchase the larger tins. Drink Ovaltine for health, the year 'round.
Made in England by
A. WANDER LIMITED. 173

A. WANDER LIMITED,
455 King St. West, Toronto.
Please send sample of Ovaltine. 10 cents is enclosed for packing and postage.
Name.....
Street.....
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Laundering as Perfect as the Most Important Occasion Demands

In preparing for special occasions, when the linens must be gleaming white and spotless, send your Dress Shirts and Collars here.

Years of experience and up-to-date equipment enable us to handle them perfectly.

And we look after the repairing, too.

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NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED
"We Know How"

Two Summers in a Year . . . Cunard West Indies Cruise . . .

Not a miracle. Merely turning your back to the bleak face of winter. Sailing for 15 days or a month on a sea which has mopped up all the blue there is . . . *Bathing at Crane Beach—eating paw-paw under palm trees. The Prado in Havana—trying to convince yourself that it isn't Montmartre . . .* **15 tropical ports and all different. Staterooms which have nothing to do with cabins. Food which has everything to do with gourmets. And service which has literally become the talk of the ocean.**

FRANCONIA—15 days—From N. Y. Dec. 20 . . . . . $200 up
CALIFORNIA—31 days—From N. Y. Jan. 21 and Feb. 25—$300 up

The ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Bay & Wellington Sts., TORONTO or any Steamship Agent.

CUNARD-ANCHOR WEST INDIES CRUISES

Do you take Yeast for your health?

If so, use ROYAL YEAST CAKES —the standard of quality for over 50 years.
Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Every Home Needs these Handy Tables

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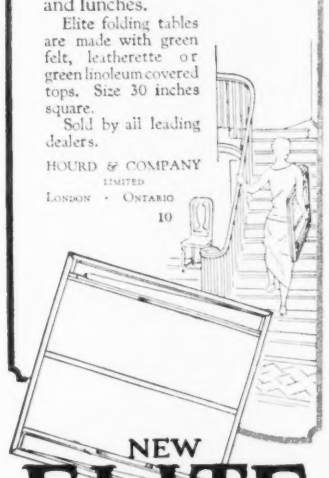

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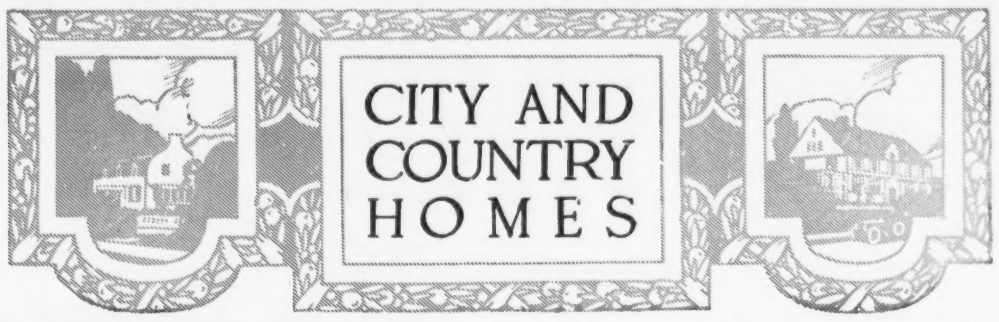


A Beautiful Exterior And Convenient Plan

THIS home combines a delightful English exterior with an interior layout that is modern in every respect, and will also be found entirely suitable for our Canadian climate. It is planned for a thirty-five foot lot, allowing five feet for a mutual driveway, or a forty foot lot for an individual driveway.

The main hall is separated from the outside front entrance by a vestibule with a large coat closet, a feature which is most appreciated during the winter months. As one enters the hall, at the right is the stairway with an attractive lighted landing. The window is of the leaded glass casement type as are also all other windows in the house.

The living room is 13 ft. x 19 ft., and has a bay comprised of five windows, three in front and one at each side. To some of you, perhaps, the location of the large brick fireplace may not at first have the slightest significance, but look at it in the light of the prominence of its glowing appeal when entering the room.

French doors lead to the dining room and from there to the sunroom. The dining room is 11 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in. and the sunroom 8 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in. A decided feature of the arrangement of these rooms, including the living room, is what one might call their flexibility for entertaining purposes, and also the charming vistas from either end of the house to the other.

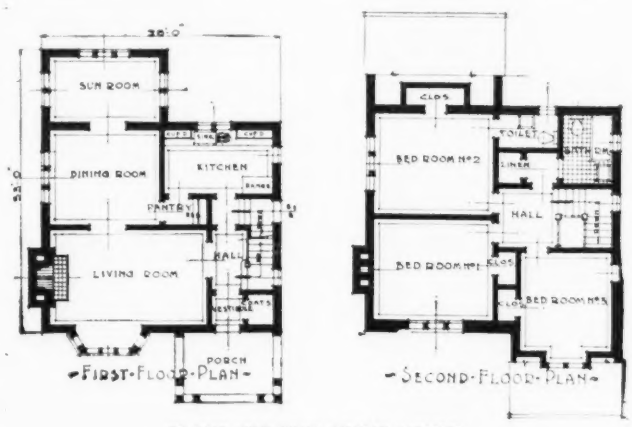
In the kitchen, there are windows on two sides to provide for cross ventilation and their combined area is commendable from the viewpoint of light. The access to the dining room, service entry and front hall is most convenient, but not direct. You will understand the inference—very desirable from the viewpoint of sound, smell and vision. The small pantry between the kitchen and dining room provides space for a refrigerator which can be iced from the service entry, and above the refrigerator is a china cupboard. If desired, and it would improve the view from the dining room, the refrigerator and china cupboard could be built in together.

On the second floor are three good sized bedrooms with clothes closets; a tiled bathroom with pedestal basin, and a large linen closet. A distinctive feature is the separate two piece toilet off the owner's bedroom.

Including hot water heating and electric wiring providing for an electric range and numerous base plugs, the approximate cost of this house is $7,800.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications for this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address, Harold R. Watson, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, Ont. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports Limited.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTERIOR AND CONVENIENT PLANS.



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE.

Spring Within Doors

TAKE down the Christmas greens before January 12th and substitute branches of early-budded trees. You can find pussy willows already out in the swamps. Branches of cherry, fragrant sumac, cornelian-cherry, spicebush, forsythia, lilac, winter witch-hazel, and flowering quince will all blossom out in a few days if put in water in a sunny window. If you compose the branches as you cut, the result will be more successful. Two or three long branches will be more effective and suggest the trees more than a number of small twigs.

Winter Ground Covering

THE kind of winter that is hardest on the garden is one in which the snowfall is light, for snow in itself is an excellent protector and stabilizer of soil conditions. Where the ground is alternately bare and covered, perhaps for long periods being exposed to the free action of sun and frost, the mortality among herbaceous plants may be heavy. Root breakage, crown rot and other troubles are likely to develop under such conditions.

It is to take the place of the protective snow which so often fails to materialize that the winter mulch of dead leaves, litter or strawy manure is applied. The most important months for it are January, February and March, so there is still time to apply it if it has not already been put on. Should the ground happen to be unfrozen, wait until the frost has struck down two or three inches and then put on the mulch to about the same depth and cover it with dead branches, poultry wire netting or some other light material that will keep it from blowing away.

Even feminists who write on women's problems discuss them, as a rule, without much sense of perspective.—*Time and Tide.*

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ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. Walter L. Barton, Uxbridge, announces the engagement of her daughter, Anne Lawson, to Mr. James Jay Dolan, Toronto, the marriage to take place quietly this month.

Mr. Alfred Beardmore of Toronto gave a delightful "not-out" birthday dance on Thursday night of last week for his young granddaughter, Miss Frances Beardmore, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore. Mr. Beardmore, Col. and Mrs. Beardmore, and Miss Frances Beardmore received the hundred and twenty-five guests, Mrs. Beardmore wearing a black Chantilly lace gown over silver metal cloth, and silver slippers. Miss Frances was in a pretty and becoming white lace frock. The buffet supper table was done with Christmas red and green. Mr. Beardmore's guests included, Miss Dorothy Bastedo, Miss Joan Parmenter, Miss Audrey Clarkson, Miss Margot Clarkson, Miss Eallien Brown, Miss Patricia Temple, Montreal; Miss Mary Staunton, Miss Ann Staunton, Miss June Warren, Miss Frances Logan, Miss Constance Burns, Miss M. Easson, Miss M. Coulson, Miss F. Irving, Miss Marion McLaren, Miss Jane Bastedo, Miss M. Booth, Miss Margaret Playfair.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Machado are now resident in Toronto, having come from Montreal.

* * *

On Saturday afternoon of last week, January 7, at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto, the Rev. Arthur McCallum, of St. John's Church, York Mills, solemnized the marriage of Margaret Antoinette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Neeve, of Lynwood Avenue, Toronto, to Richard Temple Eales Hicks-Lyne, son of Mrs. Hicks-Lyne, of Toronto. The church was decorated with pink roses, palms and ferns, and the guest-pews roped off with white cord and tied with white ribbons. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charming in her frock of ivory satin, with long, tight sleeves and bateau neck line, the skirt embroidered with pearls and draped. Her long court train was of satin, lined with cloth of silver. At the foot of the train a big bow of silver, edged with pearls, made an effective decoration. Her long tulle veil was edged with rose point lace and held to the head with a wreath of orange blossoms. She wore the bridegroom's gift, a platinum and diamond bar pin, and carried Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Neeve, as maid-of-honor, and Mrs. W. G. Barker and Miss Constance Wilson as bridesmaids. Their frocks were of the same design in three shades of pink, from pale pink to a deep rose, and had plain bodices of pink net with a *chou* on the shoulder of the net, frills of net on the skirts, pink satin slippers, with the bridegroom's present, rhinestone buckles, and small hats of pink felt with velvet of a deeper tone. They carried pink roses. The best man was Mr. Harold Barnum, and the ushers, Colonel Baptist Johnston, Mr. Clark Locke, Mr. W. Sherring, Dr. Beecher Locke. The bridegroom's presents to them were cigarette cases. During the signing of the register, the sister of the bridegroom, Miss Winifred Hicks-Lyne, sang "Oh Perfect Love."

A reception was held after the ceremony at Linwood Arms, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neeve and Mrs. Hicks-Lyne receiving the guests. Mrs. Neeve wore a smart frock of honey colored satin with hat of the same shade and bouquet of violets and roses. Mrs. Hicks-Lyne was in black satin crêpe, with old lace and a black hat with gold. She carried sweet peas, lilies and roses. Miss Hicks-Lyne, sister of the bridegroom, wore a grey georgette gown with mauve hat and silver cloth with touches of mauve. Mrs. A. C. McCullum, sister of the bridegroom, was in powder blue crêpe with hat to match, and carried Columbia roses. The bride and bridegroom and attendants received in front of the fire-place. The bride went away wearing a two-piece French frock of sand and brown, and brown coat with collar and cuffs of dyed squirrel, small hat of brown felt. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks-Lyne left for Buffalo and the honeymoon will be spent in the States. On their return, they will live in Peterboro.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Fred Hearne, of Toronto, have left for Biloxi, Gulf Port and Ocean Springs for a month or more.

* * *

An engagement of interest in Quebec has been announced recently—that of Miss Eleanor Parmalee, to the Honorable John Hall Kelly, K.C., M.L.C., both of Quebec City. Miss Parmalee is a daughter of Doctor G. W. Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Protestant Education for the Province of Quebec.

* * *

Mrs. T. J. Clark and Mrs. H. W. Peatty, of Toronto, left on Thursday of this week to spend two weeks in Atlantic City.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained the Dalhousie football team of Halifax, N.S., at luncheon, on Monday of this week, at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario with Mrs. W. D. Ross and party, from Government House, Toronto, will attend the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Tuesday evening to see "Charley's Aunt."

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will attend the dinner given for the Right Hon. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, at Hart House, University of Toronto, on Thursday, January 19.

* * *

Mrs. Eustace Smith, of Toronto, and her daughters, Miss Cecil and Miss Maude (Jim) Smith, sail from Halifax on January 22nd, for Cherbourg, en route to St. Moritz.

* * *

Mrs. George T. Marks, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Saturday afternoon of last week for her guest, Mrs. F. W. Heubach, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Marks wore a smart frock of black and white georgette. Mrs. Heubach was in black georgette, and wore a pearl necklace. In the dining-room, Mrs. MacNachtan and Mrs. F. A. Fleming poured tea and coffee. The table was attractively done with Columbia roses and pink candles. The assistants were, Miss Norah Marks, daughter of the hostess, Miss Madeleine Rowan, Mrs. T. A. Gale and Mrs. Gordon Ritchie. The guests included, Mrs. Angus Kirkland, Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mrs. R. A. L. Gray, Mrs. Allan Marks, Mrs. Macnab Wilson, Mrs. Torrance, Mrs. C. Baynes-Reed, Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mrs. W. D. Gwynn, Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. Reginald Northcote, Mrs. Edward Coke, Lady Mann, Mrs. A. L. Sims, Miss McDougald, Mrs. Kilgour, Mrs. C. Swabey, Mrs. W. Strickland, Mrs. J. W. James, Mrs. M. Aitken, Mrs. Ernest Wright, Miss Snowball, Mrs. Alfred Wright, Mrs. R. Sims, Mrs. F. H. Brewin.

* * *

Mrs. Allan J. Smith, who has been spending the holiday season in Paris and the South of France, is returning to Toronto at the end of the week.

* * *

Through the kindness of the Press, Mrs. R. B. Hamilton, of Jarvis Street, Toronto, desires to thank her numerous friends for their many generous donations in aid of her Christmas work for hospitals.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Young, of Picton, who recently spent a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Stamford Warrington, 50 Glen Elm Avenue, Toronto, are now in Southern California.

* * *

Captain Stuart Bate, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, entertained at a delightful supper dance at the Officers' Mess, Stanley Barracks, on Friday night of last week. Mrs. Douglas Bowie, wife of Lt.-Colonel Bowie, of Stanley Barracks, received with Captain Bate. Dancing took place in the Officers' Mess, which was attractively done with Spring flowers. An orchestra provided the music for the dancers. Supper was served in the billiard-room. The guests included, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Colonel and Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Colonel and Mrs. Rhoades, the Misses Rhoades, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, Colonel and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mrs. Walker Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Gaby, Miss Mary Mann, Miss Aloise Wragge, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Cronyn, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peters, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Brien, Miss Anna Mae Hees, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langmuir, Major and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey O'Brien, Miss Peggy O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Garden, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Plummer, Major and Mrs. Russell Locke, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pepler, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Somers, Miss Bremner (Ottawa), Mrs. Roy Norheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Case, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyslop, Captain and Mrs. Beard and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sifton.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, of Deancroft, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for her house guest, Miss McLeod Stuart, of Ottawa, who is again in the Capital after a visit in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. de Leigh Wilson and Miss Constance Wilson and Mr. Montgomery Wilson, her son, are sailing from Halifax on January 22 for Cherbourg *en route* to St. Moritz.

* * *

Miss Constance Lang, of Toronto, is sojourning in Bermuda.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cleland, of Hamilton, with their daughters will be visitors in England and France this winter.

* * *

Miss Isobel Cockshutt, of Brantford, Ontario, was the week-end guest in Toronto of Mrs. Alfred Wright.

Miss Bertha Fleming has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Miss Isobel Williams.

* * *

Robert Emmett Ward, the American poetess, author and sculptor, who has a charming story, *The Blackbirds*, in the November number of St. Nicholas, and who is in reality, Mrs. P. T. Farnsworth, of "Corrymela," North Carolina, has a personal interest for Torontonians because of her being a family connection of Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd—I believe a sister-in-law. Those of us who know her poem, *June Comes By*, remember her chiefly through that lovely lyric, which brings with it even in midwinter the very breath, scented and ravishing, of summer's loveliest month. Mrs. Farnsworth is spending the winter at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, will entertain at a dance on the night of January 27 at Casa Loma.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harold Mara, Forest Hill Road, Toronto, entertained at an enjoyable house dance on Friday night of last week, in honor of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Mara. Mr. and Mrs. Mara and their daughter received in the drawing-room, Mrs. Mara in a becoming gown of mauve georgette with diamante, amethyst ear-rings and pendant, and silver slippers. Miss Mara was smart in white georgette with brilliants, and wore white satin slippers with brilliant buckles. Miss Lorna Mara was in a becoming white georgette frock with painted decorations of pink and blue flowers, and wore silver slippers. Dancing took place in all the rooms on the lower floor—the sunroom, drawing-room, hall and dining-room. An orchestra of ten pieces played in the spacious hall. Gaily colored balloons decorated the rooms with quantities of narcissi, tulips and freesia.

* * *

Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, of Jarvis Street, Toronto, will entertain at a tea on Thursday, January 26, in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Dionyse Rochereau de la Sablière.

* * *

Miss Eileen Clarkson, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week prior to the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Harold Mara, of Russell Hill Road, for their daughter, Miss Madeleine Mara.

THE HON. MRS. IAN CAMPBELL
The only daughter of Lord Beaverbrook and the late Lady Beaverbrook, whose marriage to Mr. Ian Douglas Campbell, heir presumptive to the Duke of Argyle, recently took place.

LADY STRATHCONA WITH HER CHILDREN
Lord Strathcona, who succeeded to the title on the death of his mother last summer, is a member of the Indian Commission.

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AWAY—
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SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICALE
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
Mrs. Edna Reed Carrow, Soprano
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
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Mrs. M. C. Chisholm, of Toronto, and her sisters, the Misses Northwood, of Walmer Road, Toronto, entertained at a most enjoyable house dance at their father's residence on Walmer Road on Friday night of last week. The three sisters received their guests, Mrs. M. C. Chisholm very smart in a period frock of orchid taffeta with frills of tulle and bows of blue satin, and blue slippers; Miss Kathleen Northwood in pink tulle shading to a deeper tone over satin, corsage of Sweetheart roses, and silver slippers; and Miss Grace Northwood in pink crêpe Romain with pretty silver slippers, and shoulder knot of roses. The guests danced in the living-room, the "den" and sunroom. An orchestra of four pieces stationed in the sunroom played for the dancers. Sitting-out places were arranged in an upstairs sitting-room and in the billiard room. The buffet supper table was done with roses. The guests included, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Geike, of Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vipon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vining, Mr. and Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. Bailey, Miss Annette Blaikie, Miss Beth Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Somers, Mr. G. Fenton, Miss Isabel Ross, Miss M. Temple, Miss Marion Mitchell, Miss Ruth Fortier, Miss Isabel McLaughlin, Miss Margaret Bull, Miss Isabelle Cockshutt, Miss Aimee Gundy, Miss Virginia Gundy, Miss Beaton, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Lorna Farmer, the Misses Towers, Miss M. Kingsmill, Miss Betty Broughall, Miss Douglas Rogers.

* * *

Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, of Toronto, entertained at a small dinner on Tuesday of this week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles.

* * *

Mrs. Donald Ross and her sister, Mrs. Gordon Phippen, with her two children, are leaving about the middle of the month to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, formerly of St. George Street, Toronto, who are living in Victoria, B.C.

* * *

Mrs. Stikeman, of Toronto, is one of the many hostesses in Toronto who have been entertaining for Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, who is leaving shortly on the Mediterranean cruise. Mrs. Stikeman entertained at luncheon at the Badminton Club for Mrs. Miles on Monday of this week.

MRS. E. L. M. BURNS

Who before her marriage in Kingston, Ontario, on December 3, was Eleanor, only daughter of Dr. D. Phelan, of Kingston. Major Eedson Louis M. Burns, M.C., Royal Canadian Engineers, is the son of Mrs. G. Eedson Burns, of Toronto. Mrs. Burns is here shown in her lovely white velvet bridal gown with her group of bridal attendants, Mrs. John Molson, of Montreal, Mrs. Alderson, wife of Major Alderson, Kingston, and Mrs. D. Forgan, of York Mills, Toronto.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week for Mrs. F. W. Heubach, of Winnipeg. Mrs. Heubach, who has been visiting Mrs. George T. Marks, will shortly be the guest of Mrs. Victor Williams.

* * *

Mrs. James George, of Toronto, leaves on January 24 on the South American and South African cruise, and will be in London, England, in April.

* * *

Mr. Glassco and Miss Mary Glassco, of Hamilton, and Miss Betty Gillespie, who has been visiting in Toronto for several weeks, are leaving for England at the end of the month.

* * *

Mrs. Leverett Somers, of Moncton, N.B., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, and Mrs. Lugsdin in Toronto, has left for North Bay to be the guest of Mrs. Devenish.

MRS. CYRIL H. LUCAS

Formerly Miss E. Elsie Wrathall, whose marriage to Mr. Cyril H. Lucas, youngest son of Bishop and Mrs. Lucas, late of the Mackenzie River Diocese, took place on October 15, in Toronto.

—Photo by Mr. Lyonde.

Madame Panet, of Toronto, is visiting her nieces in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. Charles E. Lee, of Toronto, and his daughter, Mrs. Harley Larkin, recently left on a trip to South America.

* * *

Lady Hughes and Miss Burk, of Lindsay, are the guests of Lady Hughes' daughter, Mrs. Byron Green, in Toronto. Lady Hughes leaves the end of this month to visit her daughter, Mrs. James Clark, in Boston.

* * *

Miss Ada Mackenzie, of Toronto, left on January 13th to take part in the invitation golf tournament being held in Nassau, and will be the guest of Mr. Devereux Emmett, of Nassau. Miss Glenna Collett, Mrs. Towery and Miss Helen Payson, of Portland, Maine, and Mrs. W. G. Fraser, of Ottawa, will also be Mr. Emmett's guests.

* * *

The Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club held their annual meeting recently at the residence of Mrs. G. H. Wood, Castle Frank Road, Toronto. Mrs. Wood, who received the guests, wore a smart dark blue silk frock with gold embroideries. Lady Baillie, the president, was re-elected by acclamation as president for the ensuing year. Mrs. D. A. Dunlap was elected vice-president during Mrs. Arthur Miles' absence abroad. The tea table was most attractive with sweet peas, narcissi and jonquils, and tall candles. A hundred and fifty members were present, among whom were: Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. R. C. Ryckman, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mrs. George Deeks, Mrs. Van der Linde, Mrs. Le Brun Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. W. A. Mackenzie, Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mrs. L. Murray, Mrs. Harry Newman, Mrs. G. C. Menzies, Miss M. Millichamp, Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Mrs. A. Mullin, Miss Vera Martin, Miss E. Kidd, Miss K. Williams, Miss Georgia Watts, Mrs. Wallace Bruce, Mrs. R. W. Gordon, Mrs. George Clarkson, Mrs. F. McLean, Miss Gwynn Roberts, Miss C. B. Fitzgerald, Miss S. Cameron, Miss Myra Hamilton, Mrs. A. Crocker, Mrs. George Brigden, Mrs. H. C. Wills, Mrs. E. Leslie, Mrs. P. Thompson, Miss P. Fowlds, Mrs. G. G. Mackenzie, Miss Grace Fowlds, Miss Esther Cassels, Miss Ruth Stewart, Miss Elsie Thurston, Miss S. G. Paterson, Mrs. E. D. Gooderham, Mrs. W. E. Gally, Mrs. T. McKenzie, Mrs. H. L. Steele, Mrs. E. C. Pringle, Miss Mildred Morse, Miss H. Hudson, Mrs. J. McClung, Miss Edith Meyers, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. R. Bell, Mrs. A. F. Reynolds, Mrs. A. L. Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Evans, Miss M. Bushell, Miss M. Williamson, Mrs. T. H. Hall, Miss A. Sibbald, the Misses Janet and Marion Gibson.

* * *

At the next concert of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto, which will take place on Thursday, January 19, at three o'clock, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Hyde Auld, the Canadian baritone, will sing.

* * *

Major Brock is again in Vancouver after a visit in Toronto to his sister, Mrs. Philip Gilbert.

* * *

Miss Miriam Rowley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley, of Russell Hill Road, Toronto, sailed on Saturday of last week in the *S.S. Lapland*, for Europe, where she will be for several months.

* * *

Miss Isobel Ross, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is again at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, from St. Margaret's, Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Baird Laidlaw are again at their residence on Lowther Avenue, Toronto, from Lake Placid, where, with their family, they spent Christmas and New Year.

* * *

Mrs. G. Arthur Jarvis, of Toronto, gave a "not-out" young people's dance on Thursday night of last week for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Jarvis. Mrs. Jarvis wore a pink georgette frock with beaded bodice, silver slippers. Miss Jarvis was in a mauve taffeta with frilled skirt and silver slippers. The young people danced in the living room, the hall and dining room. Holly wreaths and evergreen ropes decorated the house, and the buffet table was done with chrysanthemums. The young guests included, Miss Mary Jarvis, Miss Mary Baird, Miss Peggy Thistle, Miss Joan Parmenter, Miss G. Grant, Miss Sheila Ramsay, Miss Norah Lyle and Miss Mary Booth, Miss Joyce Gurney.

* * *

Miss Jean McAgy, Miss Audrey Bell, Miss Tancy Carling-Kelly, and Miss Mary Pyke, of Toronto, entertained at a progressive dinner on Thursday night of last week prior to Miss Florence Kemp's dance.

* * *

Mrs. Gordon Finch is again in Toronto from Kirkfield.

* * *

Mrs. A. Parker, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Echlin, of Glen Road, Rosedale.

* * *

Miss Marjory Mearns, of Toronto, spent last week-end at Limberlost, Muskoka.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth McMurray has returned to Boston from Toronto, where she visited her mother, Mrs. McMurray.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alder Bliss, who have spent the past three months as the guests of the latter's brother, Bishop Frank DeMoulin, in Philadelphia, have left to spend the remainder of the winter at Atlantic City.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. Crawford Brown, of St. George Street, Toronto, entertained at a house dance on Thursday night of last week, Mrs. Brown receiving in a period gown of Madonna blue and silver, with slippers of rhinestones. Miss E. Brown wore pink georgette, elaborately beaded, and a bandeau of brilliants. Mrs. R. Temple, of Montreal, the house guest, was smart in black chiffon velvet and pale pink georgette with silver embroideries. Mr. and Mrs. Brown's guests included, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Greey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Guthrie, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Captain and Mrs. Eric Haldenby, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Donald, Mr. and Mrs. George Fulford, Miss Winifred Cameron, Miss Anna-Mae Hees, Miss Helen Guthrie, of Guelph, Miss Rosel Pipon, Miss Elsie Johnston and Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hanna, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Miss Margaret Parker, Major and Mrs. Victor Sitton, Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Christie, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Haas, Mr. and Mrs. George Magann, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hay, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Miss Isobel McLaughlin, Dr. and Mrs. J. Maynard, Major and Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. George Telfer, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Greene.

* * *

The Bishop Strachan School Association of Toronto held their annual dance most successfully on Thursday night of last week, at Casa Loma. The dance was attended by six hundred guests. In the lounge, Miss Morley, president, and Mrs. Cecil Clatworthy, vice-president, received. Miss Mary Morley, in a smart gown of lavender satin charmeuse with tiered and scalloped skirt with silver lace and rhinestones, French flowered chiffon scarf and silver slippers, received with Mrs. Cecil Clatworthy, who wore black velvet over silver cloth, with bands of black georgette, silver slippers. Both of the hostesses were presented with bouquets by the Association. To distinguish the men guests, each as they arrived, were presented with little bows of the school colors of red and black. The large ball room, done with Christmas decorations and gay with colored lights, the conservatory and one of the big reception rooms were used by the dancers. An orchestra of ten pieces provided delightful music. The buffet supper table was done with the school colors, black and red, and tall red candles. The dance was arranged by the executive, which included Miss Dorothy Jones, Miss Beth Lind, Miss May Pearce, Mrs. Loudon and Miss Madeline Mara, who were conveners of the programs and music. The many guests included, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlow, Prof. and Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. D. W. Morley, Miss Naomi Boulton, Miss Sophy Boyd, Miss Edith Barber, Miss Joyce Davidson, Miss Stephanie Davidson, Prof. and Miss Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. P. Pringle, Miss S. Robinson, Miss Mildred Brock, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. McBride, Colonel and Mrs. J. Wallace, Mr. Robert Massie, Miss Bruce, Miss Sylvia Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Hertzberg, Miss Clement, Miss Isabel Symons, Miss Grace Martin, Mr. and Mrs. K. Might, Miss K. Oliver, Miss Laura Mills, Miss Ruth Strange, Miss Helen Garrow, Miss Helen Newman, Miss Mary Scarth, Miss K. Booth, Miss W. Allen, Miss Marjorie and Miss Dorothy Jones, Miss Edith Buckland, Mr. W. Esson, Mrs. G. Crabbe, Miss Jean Harris, Miss Violet Pemberton, Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. L. B. Belard, Mrs. E. C. Winlow, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Fairlay, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smart, Miss D. Wood, Mrs. Suzuki, Miss Dorothy McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, Miss K. Burns, Mrs. D. Stewart, Mrs. F. Merry, Miss Helen Ferguson, Miss Betty Downie, Miss Frances Campbell, Miss S. Robinson, Miss F. Morton, Miss N. Stevenson, Miss K. Fallis, Miss Edith Mills, Miss Virginia Smith, Miss C. Costaigne, Miss Mary Simpson, Miss Gamble, Miss Mildred Cherry, Miss Joyce Lee.

On Wednesday, eleventh of January, the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel was transformed into a gay garden, when the Canadian Bank of Commerce Athletic Association held their annual ball. On the south wall behind the orchestra appeared a realistic sunrise of crimson and gold with the "Caduceus," the crest of the Association, in the centre. The walls were draped with silver cloth, over which hung masses of smilax and wisteria and many pockets of spring flowers. Vines hung from the chandeliers, while large balloons of red and gold were hidden in the ceiling by two large circular shields covered with the Association's colors. An orchestra played behind an embankment of palms, ferns and Bay trees. Supper was served in the Pompeian and adjoining rooms. Many of the out-of-town officials of the Bank who were in the city for the annual meeting were guests of the Association and added unusual interest to the occasion. Among the six hundred and fifty guests present were, Sir John and Lady Aird, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Mr. B. P. Alley, Regina; M. J. P. Bell, Hamilton; M. J. B. Corbet, Calgary; Mr. M. D. Hamilton, Vancouver; Mr. E. E. Henderson, Halifax; Mr. F. E. Kilvert, Winnipeg; Mr. A. Maybee, Calgary; Mr. A. Milligan, St. John's, Nfld.; Mr. E. L. S. Patterson, Sherbrooke; Mr. P. C. Stevenson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Wodd, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lennie, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Golden, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cottrelle, Miss V. A. Towner, Miss Marjorie Duff, Miss Wilhelmina Aird, Miss Dorothy Chambers, Miss Elspeth Wilson.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Malkin, of Vancouver, B.C., who has been a guest at the Ritz-Carlton, in Montreal, for the past two months, is now in New York. Mrs. Malkin is accompanied by her younger son, J. L. Malkin.

* * *

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at four o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, December the twenty-eighth, in Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Walter M. Loucks, M.A., officiating, when Dorothy Alberta, daughter of Mr. A. V. Snowdon, of Toronto, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fleury, of Meaford, was married to Mr. Milton E. O'dell, son of the late Mr. Edmund John O'dell and Mrs. O'dell, of Thornton. The bride, who was unattended, was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Fleury, and was charming in a dainty fringe-trimmed, French gown of Napoleon blue georgette with hat to match. After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Fleury entertained at a reception. Mr. and Mrs. O'dell, on their return from their honeymoon, which will be spent in New York, will take up residence on King Street, Peterboro, Ontario.

MRS. COMYN-CHING

Formerly Miss Frances Kirkpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin S. Kirkpatrick, of Edmonton, whose marriage there took place recently. Mrs. Comyn-Ching is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Brownley Kirkpatrick, of Coolmine, Toronto.

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The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon attended the Charity Ball which was held at the Mount Royal, Montreal, on January 12. They were attended by Captain the Hon. J. Jervis and Captain Derek Murphy.

* * *

Mrs. Howard Pillow and Miss Margaret Pillow are again in Montreal from Boston.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur J. Price, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of Lady Pope, of Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Ruth Seeley is again in Montreal after a visit to Mrs. H. S. Southam in Ottawa.

The Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy has been recently in Quebec, a guest at the Chateau Frontenac.

* * *

Mrs. L. Marler, of Montreal, has been visiting the Hon. Herbert Marler and Mrs. Marler.

* * *

Sir Alexander Leith and Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Leith, of London, England, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell, of Montreal, were recently the guests of the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. Hollister Wilson, of Montreal, and her son, Mr. William Wilson, have been spending the greater part of a week in New York.

* * *

The opening of the Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, took place on Monday night of last week in the Minto Rink, when a large number of members with their friends were present. Colonel and Mrs. A. Fortesque Duguid received the guests, and refreshments were served during the evening, the tea room being under the charge of Mrs. Lyttleton Cassels and Miss Frances Sharpe.

* * *

Mrs. S. B. Coristine, of Montreal, entertained at a luncheon at the Forest and Stream Club, Dorval, on Tuesday of last week, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner White, of Oyster Bay, L.I.

* * *

Mr. Justice and Mrs. C. D. White, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, were in Montreal for the marriage of Miss Olga Wilkins to Mr. Lewis Hersey, which took place at St. George's Church on Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Basil Carter, Grande Allee, Quebec, entertained informally at tea recently at her residence, in honor of her daughter, Miss Adery Carter, of Toronto, who has been spending the Christmas holidays with her parents. Miss Carter is now in Toronto.

* * *

Miss Ruth Lawson, of London, Ont., has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gunn.

* * *

Mr. T. Burstall, of River Bend, was a New Year week-end guest of General Sir Eugene and Lady Fiset in Rimouski.

* * *

Miss Tudor Montizambert, of Ottawa, sailed this week for London, England, where she will spend several weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Whitman, of Montreal, has been visiting her parents, the Hon. Charles Stewart and Mrs. Stewart in Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Peters entertained very charmingly at tea on New Year's day at their residence on Carmarthen Street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, of Halifax, who were the guests of Mr. Anderson's sister, Mrs. Peters, during the holidays. Mrs. Penniston Starr and Mrs. Harold O. Clark presided over the beautifully appointed tea table. About fifty of the younger society set were present.

* * *

Surpassing in brilliancy anything heretofore held in the Armories, Saint John, on New Year's Eve, was the ball given on that night by Lt.-Colonel George Keeffe and officers of the 26th Battalion, Saint John Fusiliers, when quite one thousand guests were present to bid adieu to the passing year and to greet the new era about to enter under the guise of 1928. The vast hall was remarkedly beautiful, the decorations finely conceived, and the supper excellent. The electric lighting was picturesque and the music for dancing delightful, and was played by the regimental band. Many exquisite gowns were worn, and the uniforms of the officers, interspersed with the black evening clothes of those who were not in uniform, formed a picture not easily forgotten. The guests were received by Lt.-Colonel George Keeffe and Mrs. Keeffe and Major John Gale and Mrs. Gale. Mrs. Keeffe's gown was of white georgette embroidered in floral design, with pastel shaded beads, and she wore a lovely white brocaded fringed shawl and silver shoes and stockings. Mrs. Gale was in a charming costume of gold crêpe de Chine, with shoulder flower of the same shade, gold and blue scarf, and gold shoes and stockings. At midnight, at the fateful hour of midnight, the regimental band played "Auld Lang Syne." The "Last Post" was heard and "God Save the King" ended a most delightful social function.

* * *

Three hundred guests assembled at the popular Admiral Beatty Hotel, Saint John, on New Year's Eve to dine and dance the old year out and the New Year in. It was a gay and fashionable gathering, and was altogether a happy ending to the old year. Favors were distributed and an orchestra rendered enchanting music for the dancing between the serving of the several courses. Many parties had engaged tables weeks ahead, and with the addition of the guests at the hotel, it was a wise precaution. Among some of those present, some of whom went afterwards to the Armouries, were Colonel W. B. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, and their guest, Miss Edith Bauld of Halifax, Captain H. A. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Major G. G. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mortimer, Miss Alice Tilley, Miss Margaret Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McKenna, of Sussex, N.B., Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Neil McLean, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Belyea, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Caldow, of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. William Vassie, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. John Sayre, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Turcot, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. P. Lewin, and many others.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Cowl and Miss Cowl and Mr. W. Wheeler, of New York, Mrs. E. B. Chandler and Dr. E. Chandler, of Montreal, are holiday guests of Mrs. Cowl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young-Smith, at their new beautiful home at Shediac Cape, New Brunswick.

* * *

Mrs. Campbell MacKay was hostess at an enjoyable bridge on Friday afternoon at her residence on Germain Street, in honor of Mrs. W. L. Caldow, who, with Mr. Caldow, is visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren, in Saint John. Prizes were won by Mrs. Colin MacKay, Mrs. Lawrence MacLaren and Miss Audrey McLeod.

* * *

Mrs. Bacon, of Ottawa, and her sister, Mrs. Goldie, of Montreal, who have been Christmas guests of their brother, Mr. James Grace, and Mrs. Grace, have left for Belleville. Later on they will return to Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. Collier, K.C., of St. Catharines, who was Mr. and Mrs. Grace's guest, has gone to Augusta, Ga.

MRS. AMERY

Who with her husband, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, recently arrived in British Columbia on a tour of the Dominion. Mrs. Amery is a sister of Sir Hamar Greenwood. She is a most accomplished and charming lady, and her Wednesday "At Homes" in London have made her name popularly known throughout the British Dominions.

Mrs. George L. Cains, Mr. Fred Cowans and Miss Ruth Cowans, of Montreal, will sail in the *S.S. Empress of France* on January 21, on the South American-South African cruise.

* * *

The marriage took place very quietly last week at Trinity Memorial Church, Montreal, the Rev. Canon Almond officiating, of Mrs. Albert Browning Couch, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker, of Toronto, to Mr. Ferrando A. Fages, son of Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Fages, of Montreal. The bride was given away by her son, Mr. Dixon Couch, and her only attendant was her daughter, Mrs. Leitrim Harvey. Mr. C. Vincent Foshery acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Fages left immediately after the ceremony for New York and Atlantic City, and on their return will sail for Europe, where they will remain for an indefinite period.

* * *

The Bishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Roper have been visiting their son, Mr. John Roper, and Mrs. Roper in New York.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Power entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. L. H. Hebert, of Montreal, who has been visiting in Quebec, a guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Garneau.

* * *

The Governor-General performed the opening ceremony at the New Little Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League last week. His Excellency, the Viscountess Willingdon, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, were received by the president, Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, and Col. H. C. Osborne. After a short speech by the president, His Excellency made a speech from the stage. The Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon, Mrs. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and the Hon. William Phillips, American Ambassador to Canada, signed their names in the members' book. Tea was served later to the vice-regal party, and those with Their Excellencies were the Hon. William Phillips, Mrs. Freeman-Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Scott, Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Osborne, and Colonel Biggar.

* * *

Lady Pope is again in Ottawa from Quebec, where she was a guest for the Christmas and New Year season.

* * *

Colonel Ibbotson Leonard, of London, Ontario, was recently in Ottawa and was a guest of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Government House.

* * *

Colonel Andrew Thompson and his son, Major Drew Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson are again in Ottawa after a couple of weeks spent at the old family residence in Cayuga.

* * *

Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. O. H. Dodds, of Montreal, entertained at a dinner at St. James' Club prior to the Military Ball on Friday night of last week.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Jeanne, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edouard Tellier, of Quebec, to Mr. Charles Samson, son of the late Dr. Charles Samson and Mrs. Samson, of this city.

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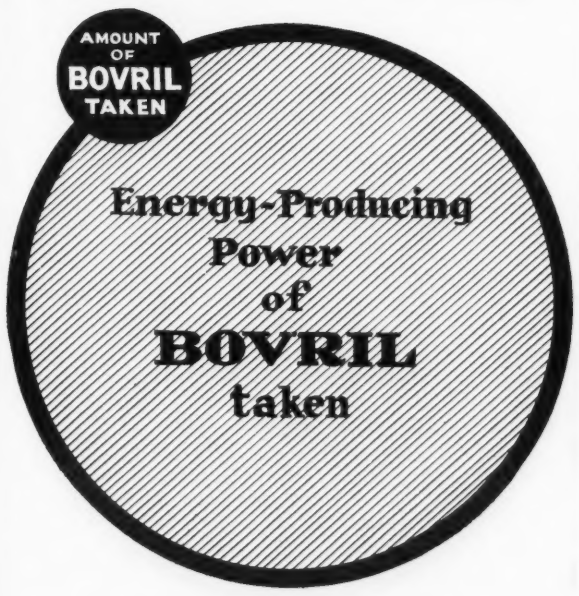

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